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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

LINES.

Vol. XVIII. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Rest, sweet rest ! Thine is the pilgrim's rest, Life's journey now is past;

BY P. A. CRAPTS.

Its sultry sun and barning sands Thou hast escaped at last. The stream thou thirsteth for Now marmurs at thy feet; And groves perennial spread their boughs Above the golden street.

Thine is the laborer's hire-Receive thy great reward; Thou hast been faithful over all, Now rest thee with thy Lord. When suns and stars remove, Thy treasure shall remain; Earth's gilled toys were loss to thee, And Christ is now thy gain.

Thine is the conqueror's meed, Though fle ce and long the fight; With sword and shield, with helinet crowned, Thy fees were put to dight.
When earth's most potent son Shall lay his sceptre by, Thy glacious reign is but begun,-Thy kingdom in the sky.

Thing is the exile's i.v. (From banishment returned.) To reach at length the heavenly home For which thy spirit yearned. Now bless the sacred smiles. And tears which angels shed; And glittering wings of wept for ones Are flattering round thy head. Farmington, Me., Oct., 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

COVETOUSNESS.

"They that will be rich, fall into temptation and a snare." "There is a sire evil under the sun-riches kept for the

While I was in Alexandria, Va., there died an aged lady, a member of the M. E. Church, 1 thuk, whose husband had died some years before her. He had been for a long time a member of the said church. They were covetous of gold, and had laid up a vast amount of money. the liberal soul alone is fat, they must have been like Pnafaoh's lean kine. With a sparing hand did they dole out of their treasure, for the support of the gospel and other kindred objects. While the poor widow gave all her living, out of their abundance they grudged even two mites .-Not that they loved the church less, but because they loved gold more. Like many who are ever anxious for the spread of religious influence, and are wishing that their neighbors would not be

so backward in so good a cause, at the same time they forgot their own well filled pockets. The old man's dying bed was unquiet. He was in bitterness, but he was not sighing over his unfaithfulness as a steward of God's treasures. He labored, but not to plume the spirit's wings for its flight to " untraveled shades, and viewless spheres; "--he struggled, but not to lay aside the earthly, not to rise above the outward, the asual-but, like a true son of Dives, his care, his labor, was for his bags of cankered coin .-One circumstance that occurred about this time was peculiarly annoying to him. Upon some part of his immense tracts of western land a poor man had cut a few logs, in order to build a house to shelter his little ones. When informed of the fact, he ordered a prosecution, and one of the greatest anxieties of his mind, upon his dving bed, was, evidently, of the success of that suit. He failed, however, after pursuing the poor man with all the rigor of the law, and his vindictive zeal only tended to lessen his purse. One of his brethren visited him about this time, (he allowed but few to see him in his sickness,) and found him averse to all religious conversation. His mind seemed riveted to his wealth; indeed, he might be said to be drowning in it. And without giving a single token that the snare was broken, that the thick dark ness which enveloped him had passed away, he went to meet his Judge. How impressively this tale of truth brings to mind those memorable words of Christ, " How hardly shall they that trust in riches enter into the kingdom of God!' a camel may as easily go-leap, fly-through he eve of a needle. How the rust of treasures eas upon the soul that loves it for its own sake alone, leaving nothing but "hollow, burnt-out enders," callous to all appeals, and dead to every sacred emotion! And to complete the mi er's damnation in the face of men, the son and heir, (there were other children, but they were

mostly excluded,) at the time of his mother's was a loathsome sot. He had so long steeped his soul in alcohol that he had lost all self-respect, and respect for others, regardless even of the decencies of the house of mourning He took three drams while the minister waited to commence the funeral services, which could scarcely be performed at all, for his ejaculations and rum-begotten "Amens," and so unsteady were his steps that he would doubtless have fallen into the grave, upon his mother's coffin, had not some by-standers prevented, while with the heavy lips of a bacchanal be blubbered. "You shan't bury my mother." For years he has scarcely been sober a day, and in his drunken zeal to secure the bags of coin which his mother held, as soon as she breathed her last he seized the key, and by some mishap their contens soon covered the floor, but with becoming diligence he repossessed the same again. But if he has not already found a drunkard's grave, I doubt not that those bags have, by some means, found their way to his stomach. Great efforts were made to reclaim him, but all in vain, and the shrieks of his abused wife and children often call the neighbors to rescue them from the brute that as

man once covenanted before God to be their This is not a solitary case. How many have cursed their children by an inheritance, while they have robbed God, and cheated themselves, soul and body! Many of them profess to be dead to the world, claim to have renounced its pomp and glory, and still by every act of their ives declare that they prefer a treasure here to one in the skies. The breath of adulation is sweeter to them than the dew that fell upon Hermon; they think more of pulling down their barns and building greater, than of securing themselves upon the Rock against the day when the rain of wrath shall fall, and the wind of fiery indignation blow upon them, constituting the

storm that shall sweep away the ungodly. Unbind, then, the heavy burdens, and let the ppressed go free; be rich in good works; provide yourselves bags that wax not old; be given hospitality; then (having done this out of pure regard for the Christ who has commanded it) shall ye have treasure in heaven that fadeth not away, where no thief stealeth, and no moth

Corrupteth, neither elements devoureth.
Farmington, Oct., 1847. F. A. CRAFTS.

For the Huraid and Journal.

orts, in certain places, of denominationally controlled village newspapers, etc. etc., to throw into perpetual shade and disrepute that body of Christians which, of all others in these United tell upon his appearance, and his hair became the described tell upon his appearance, and his hair became the described tell upon his appearance, and his hair became the described tell upon his appearance, and his hair became the described tell upon his appearance, and his hair became the described tell upon his appearance. States, has done the most for their evangelization grey. His only remaining pleasure in the world and permanent prosperity—that a few statistics was his daughter, the sole survivor of his childmay not be unacceptable to the lovers of truth, ren, who was but five years of age at her mother's hor unprofitable to its sly, but inveterate oppodeath. Like her mother, she was called Mary, nents, nor, indeed, unhelpful to the increase of and she was in every respect her exact image.

Methodism, as embodied in a distinct formula, was unknown on this continent before the year such the combined and continued hostilities to its such the combined and continued hostilities to its progress, such notoriety must be admitted to be had completed her fifteenth year, she was a percerning Methodism, we desire shall be written seen in the pleasant little parlor; all the utensits we may glory in the Lord.

Union, 1,178,637 church members. Now, on which she spent in these occupations were examination, it will be found that the Methodist churches of these United States, are, numerically, knew how to make labor a pleasure by his cheerstronger than any one religious community ful and instructive conversation. omong us. There are more Methodists than Roman Catholics, by 4,937—than B optists, of all and knowing no world but her little garden, she descriptions, including Chris-tians, by 177,918—
than Preshyterians, O. S., N. S., Cumberland,
the Congregation etc., by 778.538—than Orthodox Congregation- father used to send every year for seeds, builts, alists, by 999.451, and than Protestant Episco- and slips of such flowers as she was previously nalians by 1.106.538

vithout occasion for pain.

was 14,087-in the Congregational churches, father would say with a smile. "Many a one 23.064, and in the Baptist churches, 82,416.

These figures are not thrown together because

---, Mass., Oct. 7.

From Field's Scripture Illustrated.

GUILT ENHANCED BY INFLUENCES RESISTED.

I have somewhere read of an officer in an army, who, finding his soldiers begining to waver when arrayed in conflict, threw himself upon the ground and exclaimed, "It you will flee, you shall tread me under foot!" Now, has not conscience and the Suirit of God done the same Nav. more: has not the blessed Savior thrown imself across the pathway of the sinner?-thus necessitating those who will go to perdition to rample over the bleeding and mangled body of he Son of God! And if still onward they rush. n spite of all these obstacles, will it not be more

For the Herald and Journal.

EMBLEMS.

plucked it, and bore it away. For a time it hou wouldst still have bloomed in beauty, and years." shed thy fragrance; but thou hast withered so

A rose-tree blossomed in beauty, and a fair one, seeing, loved it. Thou shalt be my emblem, she said. Like thee will I rise from ob-

No flower is as thou, gay tulin, said an ad-then have no one left on earth!" niring damsel-thou shalt be my emblem .-Like thee, my charms shall attract each passerby, and gain their applause. Many shall strive "You have a kind father in heaven. He will still wither and decay.

but flattery and praise-be mine the lily, the God gives it to the sparrow on the house-top, how emblem of purity.

through life, overcoming all obstacles-ambition you are now. shall urge me onward, and gain me the highest renown-none shall restrain me, but I will gain how wicked and corrupt is the world, and what power, even till lost in the sea of death.

ast rays of the setting sun, as a student beheld, be able to watch. But reflect that your heavenly

ZION'S HERALD AND WESEEYAN JOURNA

those reciprocities which should ever exist among Even when a child, she was uncommonly pretty -as her years increased, her piety, innocence, modesty, and unaffected good nature, gave a peculiar grace to her beauty; and there beamed 1766. If, then, it has acquired any notoriety, from her countenance something so indescribably such having been its human associations, and good, that you might fancy it was one of the of the Lord." Also, whatever we write con-"in the Lord," so, that while we seem to glory, in the kitchen shone as if they were new; the Agreeably to the report of 1846, there are, in Besides this, she was indefatigable in assisting her whole house was a pattern of order and neatness onnection with the Methodist bodies of this father in his labors in the garden; and the hours amongst the happiest of her life; for her father

Growing up amongst the plants and flowers, The decreases in the Methodist Churches have them along the borders of the beds; thus conunacquainted with, and permitted her to plant also occasioned much remark, and, in some in- stantly supplying her with an agreeable occupastances, excited considerable hope that their tion for her leisure hours-for she tended the presence was soon to cease overshadowing the delicate plants more carefully, and would anxiand, and that they were no longer to give any ously watch every strange bud as it appeared, further alarm or trouble. From documents be- trying to guess what kind of flower it contained. fore me, it would appear, that if we are sufferers She could scarcely wait till it expanded, and felt from decrease, our neighbors are certainly not an indescribable pleasure when the long expected The decrease in the Methodist churches in 1846, flower presented itself in full bloom. "This is a pure and innocent pleasure," her

expends more florins for gold and silver attire, than I do half-pence for flower-seeds; and yet we, as a denomination, have not very great does not procure for his daughter half so much ground for thought, humiliation, fasting, prayer, and effort; but because of the "croakings" of month, nay, every week, brought new pleasures some who should know better, and, also, to induce "authors," and "scribblers," who write for that "Paradise could scarcely be more beautiful certain meridians, to "stop and think before they than their garden;" and, in truth, few could pass by without stopping to admire the beautiful flowers. The children of the village peeped through the railing, and Mary always handed out a few flowers to them.

Her wise father, however, knew how to turn to a higher object the enjoyment which the flowers afforded his daughter. * * * In the ine spring and summer mornings, therefore, he would bring Mary with him into the arbor, where, amid the pleasant song of the birds, the blooming dew-spangled garden, and the rich and fertile landscape, bathed in the golden rays of the morning sun, he would tell her of God, who causes the sun to shine so genially, sends the dew and rain, feeds the birds, of the air, and clothes the flowers of the field in their gorgeous apparel .with regard to every sinner? Addressing them. Here he would teach her to know the Almighty proceed, you shall trample us under foot, and do despite to our solemn and earnest entreaties?" to us in his beloved Son, in an infinitely more creation. Here he taught her to pray, by praying with her himself with all the fervor of his heart. These morning lessons contributed greatly to implant the most childlike piety in her tender

tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of father. They were poor and exiled, and Jacob was sick unto death; but still sustained strong HEB. 10:28, 29.—He that despised Mose day, died without nearly, under two or three witnesses: of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall be be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God, and both counted the blood and even when others offered to take her place, the covenant, wherewith he was sanctified, an unboly thing, and bath done despite unto the spirit of grace? persuading her to lie down for a little while on the bench, she was seldom able to close her eyes. If her father only coughed, she was alarmed; it he but moved, she crept upon tiptoe to see what was the matter. She prepared the most delicate food for him, and served him with the most loving tenderness. She smoothed his pillow, read A maiden walked forth, and beholding a violet for him, and prayed without intermission by his blooming in beauty beneath a moss-bed, she side. Times without number she stood by his bed-side, when he was slumbering, wringing her smiled as it had been wont, but soon it withered, hands, and lifting up her streaming eyes to and the maiden, collecting its scattered petals, heaven—"O, my God!" would she sob, "give · give gazed upon them, and said, In thy lowly retreat him to me this once, if it be but for a few short

She had saved a little money by the labor of he soon as praise is borne to thee-be thou an em- hands, having often remained up half the night blem to me, and teach me ever humility and knitting, or employed at her needle; and she now spent the last farthing in procuring him a little

nourishment.

The pious old man, though he recovered a little, yet felt too well that this would be his las scurity, and be admired by all; like thee, be the illness, was very calm and composed. He spoke rival of my companions, and seek but praise and with the greatest cheerfulness of his death. Mary glory-and as thy withered leaves long retain burst into tears, and said, "O, do not speak of it heir fragrance, so shall the praise of my name dearest father, I dare not think of it. What would then become of me? Ah, your poor Mary would

"Weep not, dear child," replied the father. affectionately reaching her his hand from the bed. to win me, but, as thou, when plucked, I will remain to you, though your earthly father should be taken away. But your support and your suc-I seek an emblem, said a cottager—but not the cess in this world, are my smallest care. bright cactus, or showy geranium, which gain birds find their food, and why should not you? should He not give it to you, also? Ah, it is a A broad river dashed wild and furious through very different anxiety that troubles me. Rememplain. A youth looked upon it, and said, ber, my care is lest you should not always continue Thou art my emblem-like thee will I pass as pious, virtuous, and innocent, as, thanks to God.

> " Alas, my dear daughter, you do not know wicked people there are in it. * My eves

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF DENOMINATIONS.

"He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord."
This advice was not contravened by that subset of the met. What seekest thou? Said an aget man. An emblem, answered the youth. In me beful the met. What seekest thou? A look the sence carder is the feast, being that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also."
Occurrences at Cornist needered it necessary that passed to what the passed was the passed to the passed of the met. What seems to exto himself and, if in doing so, he seems to exto himself more than would have been becoming, under other circumstances, still his glorying being clearly "in the Lord," was, manifestly, his apology.

The object we have in view, in taking our pen, is simply to notice what may be demanded in carrying forward the grand benevoled at a rangements of the age, view, a courteous denominational acknowledgment that there are other ecclesiastical organizations than those self-damer.

Such are the boastings of Romanism—the operations of the "Great Iron Wheel" enterprise—the effects of gathed school histories—the effects, in certain places, of chemistration of the special was an appearance, and it is a contract that there are other ecclesiastical organizations than those self-damer.

THE DYING MAN AND HIS DAUGHTER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF VON SCHNID.

After several years of happy union, Jacobs bands and discovered the world, when we've the

therefore, ever seek your joy in God, and you and fully acknowledges such rights.

will find in it most abundant measure." Farm belonged, and informed the parish priest flective influence on the benevolent feelings. It that her father was ill. The priest, a kind-hearted, is a source of gratification to the man who pracleave him a little while, as he wished to speak rience looking on an ungracious manner in a with the parish priest. When she called in again, her father said, "Dear Mary, I * nothing he can depend on but biggets." intend to receive the bread of Life to-mor- gered, but rather pained, by what he sees, know-

eyes, when the thought of his approaching death which, otherwise, might be smooth as a summer was thus brought home to her; but she immedi- stream. ately recollected herself. "You are in the right, dear father." said she, "what can we do better keep it well oiled .- New Haven Journal. than fly to God tor refuge in our troubles and distresses ?"

Jacob spent the rest of the day and evening in silent prayer, constantly reflecting, speaking little; and the fervor with which he united himself the following morning with his divine Redeemer

read to him; she read in a low tone and with privileged orders, both clerical and noble :much devotion. In the last days of his illnes, there was nothing he listened to with so much the kindness of his parishoners, he had been perpleasure as the last words of Jesus, and his last mitted to pass through Europe, and had freely be deside alone. The moon shone so brightly into the little room through the window, that the

self and his daughter. the world for a time. I come (as I trust) to thee. Father, Most Holy! keep her in thy name from was safe, not even in domestic retirement, and a perdition. While I was with her in the world, I

sought to keep her in thy name; but now I come country might be death to the speaker. to thee. I pray not that thou shouldst take her out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep her ity of the nobility, who, without any superiority from evil. Sanctify her in truth, thy word is of wisdom, or strength of body over others, were truth. Father, grant that she whom thou hast pensioned on the labor of the industrious plebigiven me, may at length reach that home where ans, and empowered to eat up their substance hope now to come! Amen."

peated Amen.

"Yes, dear daughter," continued her father. " we shall there see Jesus in his glory, the glory which God gave him before the foundation of the pictures and crucifixes, and Madonnas; crosses world; there, too, we shall meet again," He laid himself down again on his pillow to

Testament. The poor man had bought it with souls from purgatory. Priests and processions his first spare pence after his expulsion from meet you at every turn. In Austria, no tolera-Eichenburg, and had stinted himself in food to tion is allowed for Protestants. In Rome, they

you once more for the affection you have shown building. In Russia, they are under much reme in this my last illness. You have truly and straint. cheerfully fulfilled the fourth commandment; and mark my words, you will yet be rewarded for it, by the iron hand of power, and bondaged by the poor and helpless as I am obliged to leave you in this world. I can give you nothing but my bless- with America, where freedom elevates the peoing and this book. of a father who trusts in God, is, to good children leges superior to all. The glory, and pomp, and more than the richest inheritance. Take this power of all nations are not sufficient to compenbook in remembrance of your old father. It cost sate for such liberty as we enjoy. This nation, indeed but a few half-peace; but if you read and delivered by God, is a religious nation, and its follow it faithfully, I leave you in it, for the few religion is its palladium. Americans! then join pence I have spent upon it, an endless treasure; in your efforts to preserve civil and domestic lib-though I could bequeath you more gold pieces erty, be an example to the world, spread your than the spring produces flowers and leaves, you light to those in durkness, and as you have been could not, for all that money, purchase anything better. For the Word of God is contained in it, lead in the efforts made to give this liberty to all. and it possesses power to save all those who be-lieve in it. Read every morning-you will always he able, however closely occupied, to find time for at least one text; preserve and consider it in your heart, during the day. If anything in it seems hard to be understood, ask your director to explain it to you as I have always done. The most important truths are clear to all. Cleave to -follow it-it will not be without a blessing for you. The single passage, 'Consider the lilies,' has taught me more wisdom than all the various books I read in my youth."

TRIALS.-We cannot expect sunshine to linger in our path for ever. Night always succeeds day. This is a world of trial. But when trials come how shall we meet them? Manfully-manfully

there was always more left for me than I could us, at any time, and see men high in place and power, who have not attained that elevation by But these noisy enjoyments always left my force of individual character, or great knowledge, and sordid fashion of palliating existing abuses, heart empty, and I can solemnly aver that one but simply from the fact that the trifling graces of putting the best face upon the worst things.

my dying bed, always occasioned me more heart- to, but that little benevolence of manner that felt pleasure than all those vain delights. Do you, recognizes in little things the rights of others, not themselves always set fairest examples, or The thousand ways in which this little courtesv As soon as Jacob's illness had become serious, does good, need hardly be mentioned. It may be Mary went to Erlenbrunn, to which parish Pine- said, however, that a courteous manner has a reworthy man, frequently visited him, gave him tices it. If it sit naturally on a man, it is a pass-

many edifying instructions, and consoled Mary port to any place and any circle. It has smoothed with great tenderness. One evening when he many a rough path for men first starting in busicame to see him, he found the good old man evi- ness, and been one of the things that has often dently weaker, and Jacob told his daughter to crowned effort with success. The man of experow morning, from the hand of our parish ing as he does, that the want of that little something to please as we go along, will cause many Mary was alarmed, and the tears came into her a scratch, and many a rough jog in the road,

Wear a binge in your neck, young man, and

OUR OWN COUNTRY THE BEST.

We find in a New York paper, the notes of a sermon preached a few Sabbaths since, by the in the holy communion, was beyond description. Faith and love, and the hope of eternal life, had Rev. Dr. Tyng, in St. George's Church, in that illumined his venerable countenance; and the hor city. Dr. Tyng is one of the most eloquent and tears poured down his cheeks. Mary knelt at the influential clergymen of the Episcopal Church. and that lady's seamstress, who was entirely defoot of his bed, trembling, praying, and almost It will be seen that the impressions of Europe, which he has brought back, are not of the most The pious old man loved to hear Mary often favorable character. He is very severe upon the

Dr. Tyng commenced by stating that through prayer. One night, she was was watching by his exercised his judgment on what he had seen, and glimmer of the little night-lamp was scarcely observable.

"Mary," said her father; "read for me that beautiful prayer, once more." She lighted a taper guarded continually by immense number of soldiers and standing armies, ready to suppress, at the instant, any outburst of popular feeling, any the light for a moment." She handed him the knowledge of the right of self-government, and book, and held the taper towards him. "See," every glimmering of civil and religious liberty. said he, "this shall be my last prayer for you."— He had been watched, and guarded, and spied, He pointed to the last passage, and prayed with and his right of speaking or moving was paid for a broken voice, accommodating the words to him- and restricted. The rights of men were everywhere interfered with; in France, with her mul-"Father, I am not in the world, but she is in titudes of police officers and spies, in Austria. was safe, not even in domestic retirement, and a single word against the tyrannic rule of the He then spoke with great contempt and sever-

without rendering a return. But this was not Mary stood by the bed weeping and holding the all; however grievous this might be, there was candle, with a trembling hand, and sobbingly re- another that was shocking to those born in a land of liberty. Idle priests and luxurious bishops were kept at the expense of the State; in every inn were seen hanging on the walls idolatrous were erected on the way-side; boxes were hung up in the ferry boats for the reception of the est a little.

He held a book in his hand. It was the New for the repose of the dead, and the delivery of are allowed a small room over the consul's house "Dear Mary," said he after a pause, "I thank In Naples, they have an apartment in a deserted

Persevere in virtue, and this ple. We are under the best government in the blessing will not prove unavailing. The blessing world, and a lesson for the world, enjoying privi-

PUNCTUATION.

Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing, as used in Italy; and his successor, Prison, triumphed by domiciliating the Roman letter. The dash or perpendicular line thus , was the only punctuation they used. It was, owever, discovered that the "craft of poynting, well used, makes the sentence very light." more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth | ; the colon was a refinement, "showing that there is more to come;" but the semi-colon was a Latin delicacy, which the obtuse English typographer resisted. The Bible of 1592, though printed with appropriate accuracy, is without a emi-colon; but in 1633 its full rights are established by Charles Butler's English Grammar .-Brightly glowed the western horizon with the will soon be closed for ever, and I shall no longer | Our shoulders are broad enough to carry every In this chronology of the four points of punctuaounce of weight that the Almighty is pleased to tion, it is evident that Shakspeare could never and said, Thou, O sun, art my emblem -unceas. Father sees you every where, and that, at every throw upon them. If we sink and will not bear have used the semi-colon; a circumstance which ingly thou rollest onward, and art never wearied moment, your heart is open to his sight. You up, what scriptural promise can we claim? With- the profound George Chalmers mourns over. in bestowing blessings on all. So, zealously will seek to impart good, and as thy rays long duct, to your father on earth; and will you not ings of life.

TERMS, SE. SO IN DVANCE NO. 42.

HAZLITT'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

from ection, washing the following item, contains more sound leade, and a deeper pe

contains more sound baths, and a deeper perception of human haure, that is dreamed of in every eas's philosophy:

The World.—Do not begin to quarrel with the world too soon; for had as it may be, it is the best we have to live 10—here. If railing would have made it better, it would have been reformed long age; but, as this is not to be hoped for, at present, the best way to slide through it is as contentedly and inflocently as we may. The worst fault it has, is want of charity, and calling knave or fool, at every turn, will not cure this failing. Consider, as a matter of vanity, that if there were not so many knaves and fools as we find, the wise and cure this falling. Consider, as a matter of vanity, that if there were not so many knows and fools as we find, the wise and heaves would not be those are and shining characters that they are allowed to be; and (as a matter of philosophy) that if the world be really incorriging in this respect, it is a reflection to make one sad, and not angry. We may laugh, or weep, at the madness of mankind—we have no right to vilify them, for our own sake, or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of the mind at human nature; but with itself; for it is having its own exaggrated vices and foul blots at the door of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would however, mistake what I have here said. I would heart empty, and I can solemnly aver that one but simply from the last that it is hour of silent devotion in an arbor at Eichenburg, of life have not been altogether despised. It is long mean that indiscriminate, unqualified satire can do little good; and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do strive to prevent its lower degradation.

VARIETIES.

SERMONS .- "It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons-I am sick of the dull. prosy affairs," said a lady, in the presence of a

"But it is no easy matter, my good woman, to write good sermons," suggested the minister."
"Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it : I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text."

"O, if a text is all that you want," said the parson, "I will furnish that. Take this one from solomon- It is better to dwell in a corner of a housetop, than in a wide house with a brawling woman.

"Do you mean ME, sir," inquired the lady

"O, my good woman," was the grave response, "you will never make a sermonizer; you are too soon in your application."-Christian loouirer.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN AND HEARD -I have seen a lady adorned with costly apparel, clothed in silk and velvet, with her fingers ornamented by rings, and her wrists by jeweled bracelets; pendent upon her daily earnings, has remained unpaid for months.

I have seen a young girl expend dollars upon a useless trinket, who half an hour before had refused a shilling to a needy beggar.

I have seen a mother cheerfully lavish money to purchase her daughter's expensive and superfluous dresses; and I have heard the same mother grumble that she had to pay servants such

procuring fashionable articles, either for her rooms or her wardrobe, complain bitterly that her husband took so many newspapers.

I have seen a man spend money profusely for the supply of his personal wants, while at the same time he would not give the least pittance for any charitable object. THE FARMER'S BAROMETER .- A writer in the

Georgia Farmer gives directions for making a cheap barometer, to aid in foretelling the weather He takes a stick three feet long, and attaches to the butt end a phial, full of air, of course, and corked tight. The stick is then suspended in a horizontal position, on a pivot, where it will readily turn, say on a thread tied near its centre. When the storm is coming on, the air outside is lighter than that in the phial; of course the phial sinks, and indicates a change in the atmosphere

Frederick V., of Denmark, in his last moments exclaimed, "It is a great consolation to me in my last hour, that I never wilfully offended any ne, and that there is not a drop of blood on my hands."

TOLERATION.

Deal meekly with the hopes that guide The lowest brother straying from thy side ; If right, they bid thee tremble for thine own,
If wrong, the verdict is for God alone!

A LADY'S DRESS .- A lady discourses on this topic in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, as folows. We hesitate not to endorse her notions :-"Speaking of beauty, I wish people would dress pleasantly, benevolently. I saw a lovely girl to-day, looking unlovely, and unloveable, because her muslin dress was stiffly starched, to keep clean the longer. My laundress tries in vain to persuade me into the barbarous custom. To my mind, a woman should always look as soft to the touch as a flower, and as pure. All her garments should be made of the finest and softest material possible—material that will easily dispose itself into folds, falling gracefully around her; and not by being liable to ruffle it every moment, compel her to stiff attitudes and starched demeanor, denying her all luxury of lounge and loll. Why, my very words would grow prim and precise, were I to wear a dress which depended upon flour or potato for its propriety."

FISHES TAMED BY A CHILD. - In a quarter of the town of Hingham, known as Rocky Nook, there is a pond, where a little girl not six years old, who resides near the bank, has tamed the fishes to a remarkable degree. She began by throwing crumbs into the water. Gradually the fishes learned to distinguish her footsteps, and darted to the edge whenever she approached; and now, they will actually feed out of her hand, and allow her to touch their scaly sides. A veteran turtle is among her regular pensioners. The control of Van Amburg over his wild beasts, is not more surprising than that which this little girl has obtained over her finny playmates. Visitors have been attracted from a distance of several miles, to witness the spectacle she exhibits. The fishes will have nothing to do with any one but their tried friend. They will trust no one else, let him come with provender ever so tempting. Even fishes are not so cold blooded but they will recognize the law of kindness, and yield to its all-embracing power.

r, 37 Cornhill.

HERALD AND JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1847.

ADDRESS TO THE METHODISTS OF

NEW ENGLAND. The undersigned would, in behalf of the Trustee of the Biblical Institute, submit to the Methodist pub lie the following statements respecting the charac ter and present condition of that institution.

In the first Conference held by the founder Methodism, the necessity of some such provision fo the training of its preachers was recognized. Rev. Mr. Grindrod says :-

"At the first 'Conference of the people calle Methodists,' held in London, in 1744, the establish ment of an institution, similar to that which now ex ists, was a subject of conversation. The question then asked, 'Can we have a seminary for la borers? and the answer is, 'If God spare us till anoth er Conference.' The next year the subject was it Answer.—Not till God gives us a proper tutor,'-So that the institution was actually resolved upon So that the institution was actually res and delayed only by circumstances Nor does and delayed only by circumstances. Nor does tappear that Mr. Wesley ever abandoned his design.—
It is certain, on the contrary, that, not being able to accomplish it according to his first intentions, he en deavored to approach as nearly to it as possible. He regarded Kingswood School, after he had founder as being subsidiary to this object; and for a sea son sent several of his most promising preachers to study in that Academy."*

Subsequent Conferences in England took up the subject, and looked anxiously for the auspiciou time when the means of its prosecution should be presented. Mr. Grindrod says:

"Since Wesley's day, the want of an efficient method of training has been always felt, and often acknowledged. Thirty-five years ago a spirited pamphlet was published on this subject, by order of he Conference. Its title is, 'Observations on the importance of adopting a Plan of Instruction for se Preachers who are admitted upon Trial in the Methodist Connection. Submitted to the Considera-tion of the Preachers at their ensuing District Meet-

About twenty-five years ago, some of the mo eminent members of the Wesleyan Conference, ineluding Bunting, Jackson, and Watson, were appointed a committee, and prepared a report on the subject, which was decidedly approved by the Conference; but the time had not yet come-the means were wanting. "Yet from that time," says Grindrod, "for several successive years, the Conference regularly appointed a committee on education to bring the subject, if possible, to a successful termi-

Mr. Watson, in his Life of Wesley, (p. 173,) speaks of the institution as "actually resolved upon," from the beginning, by the Wesleyan Conference, and says, " the reasons why it was not afterwards carried into effect appear to have been the rapid spread o the work, and the consequent demand for additional preachers." He declares, however, that meanwhile Mr. Wesley "looked to Kingswood School as subsidiary" to this design.

Dr. Adam Clarke wrote, nearly fory years since, as follows, on the subject :

"We want some kind of seminary for educating such workmen as need not be ashamed. I intro-duced a conversation on the subject, this morning; and the preachers were unanimously of opinion, that some strong efforts should be made, without delay. to get such a place established. Every circuit cries out, 'Send us acceptable preachers.' How can we so this? We are obliged to take what offers. The time is coming, and now is, when illiterate piety can do no more for the interest and permanency o the work of God than lettered irreligion did formerly. Speak, O speak speedily, to all our friends !get a plan organized without delay.

Such a provision for ministerial education is, then, legitimately Methodistic. It was originally proposed in the first Methodist Conference ever held,-proposed by the founder of Methodism himself, and was anticipated with devout solicitude by Clarke, Watso Bunting, Newton, and the Wesleyan body generally, till realized by the erection of not one only but two institutions for the purpose.

In New England, where popular education and intelligence have reached an advancement equaled no where else, such a provision is more needed than any where else. Our ministry presents a rare amount of natural ability. It has succeeded, under the blessing of God, in laying the foundations of our cause throughout these eastern States, and in some of the more recently settled portions of them it has preceded the laborers of other Christian denominations. By a natural and inevitable tendency of the public mind, educated talents exercise a more commanding and a more stable influence over a settled and educated community than uneducated abilities. however extraordinary and indomitable the latter

may be. Hence, our history, in much, if not most of New England shows that however extensive our influence, in temporary periods of revival, over all classes of minds, a large portion of those who at such times reap the benefit of our labors, and whose in telligence and influence might have been consecrated by Methodism and rendered available to it, are absorbed into other communions. Our laborious ministry has thus helped to fill other churches, at a sacrifice to their own. Into places even where we preoccupied the entire ground, others have afterwards entered and diverted from us the predominant local influence. It is the opinion of the undersigned, that Methodism ought not longer to make this sacrifice : that it is adapted to any and every class; that it can sanctify the high places as well as the low places of society, and that it should provide for the tireless and gifted men who enter its ministry the means of that intellectual culture and discipline

Impressed with the conviction of both the Meth odistic character and the urgent necessity of such a provision, the friends of Methodism in New England have after more than ten years' preliminary inquiry and discussion, successfully organized and located an institution for the purpose.

which will give to their laborious zeal and natural

abilities the additional influence of a better educa-

The documents relating to its organization will be fully published. They thoroughly guarantee its integrity to Methodism. It will be seen by them that . The seminary is not designed to "make minis-

ters." but to aid in the readier and more thorough preparation of such only as the church shall have first decided to be divinely called to the sacred office. 2. That no doctrines contrary to the fundaments

with various degrees of plausibility that expressions which on their face teach Baptismal Regeneration principles of Methodism, as presented in our Disci pline, and other standards, can be taught in it. and Sacramental Justification in the opus operatum sense can yet, by the help of reference to the whole

3. That the Conferences patronizing it have ab solute control over it, having not only the power to fill vacancies in the Board of Trust, but also the right to vacate the place of any Trustee, at pleasure, and the sole authority to alter the constitution of the Board.

A substantial and spacious building has been giv en to the institution by the citizens of Concord. N H. It contains ample apartments for Recitation Rooms, Reading Rooms, Library, and Chapel, be sides several dormitories, all finished in neat and durable style. The edifice is located most eligibly, and surrounded by land which pertains to it, and is abundantly sufficient for any future enlargement of

* Grindrod's Compend of Laws and Regulations of Method

VISIT TO SHREWSBURY.

We spent a late Sabbath with Br. Hascall, at

Concord is as central and accessible a location as

New England can afford for the Seminary. It is 73

miles from Boston, by railroad, about the same dis-

and thence by railroad, 25 miles, to Concord, or by

stage and railroad to Portsmouth, and from thence,

forty-four miles by railroad, to Concord. Bellows

for the location of the Institute.

notes, \$10,000.

to afford its advantages gratuit

and receive but a tithe of the amount afforded to

of the church, who, from misgivings of the practica-

bility of the design, or local considerations, has

heretofore refused his co-operation in the measure,

withhold longer his sympathy and aid? Will, espe-

nection with it, withhold longer their active co-op-

Brethren, the Trustees have done their work. I

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

loop-holes and means of entrance to multitudes of

semi-papists, latudinarians, and formalists, who but

for such apparent encouragement could never have

scope of our standards, be made fairly susceptible of

a Scriptural meaning. But this is after all an ex-

save the need of further explanation?"

E. HARRIS, Prest.

C. ADAMS, Sec.

or other objections?

tance from Worcester, Mass., from Haverhill, N. H., Shrewsbury, Mass. Our readers are aware of the and Fryeburg, Me., and is more central than any other place within the limits of the five New England the struggles which the young society have had to Conferences. Take, for instance, Concord, N. H., make. We were impressed with their good sense and Worcester, Mass., and all of Maine, New Hamp- in selecting a prominent site for their temple. It shire, and Vermont, with the exception of a few stands on the chief road of the village, and presents towns, will be better accommodated at Concord than an exterior of finish and good taste which will comat Worcester. These States had a population of pare, to its advantage, with the other church of the 1,078,315, in 1840, while the other three States, viz., place. This is good policy. It may cost more at Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, had first, but will fully reimburse, by and by, the extra a population of 1,156,507. From this, deduct that outlay, by commanding a larger congregation, and part of Connecticut belonging to the New York Con- one more capable of supporting it, than if located, as ference, say one-half of the State, but it will much is too usual with us, on a by-way. Methodism has exceed that, and there remains 1,001,518, or a bal-1 reached a degree of advancement in New England ance in favor of Concord of near 77,000; and while which demands as well built and as conveniently le a few towns in the south-west part of New Hamp- cated temples as any other sect possesses. The inte shire are situated nearer Worcester than Concord, a rior of the church at Shrewsbury is exceedingly near great part of the north-western part of Essex county and comfortable. Its front gallery is a model-it is s nearer Concord than Worcester. The town of Bev- ample, and unusually low. We recommend it to the erly, near Salem, is about equi-distant between the imitation of societies which may be about to build. two places, and by calculating on travel by railroad. The congregation was excellent, both in number Lowell, and all the towns east of it, are from ten to and character, and the day was spent by us among twenty-five miles nearer Concord than Worcester .- them, with unusual satisfaction to ourselves, at least By a diagram of the railroad passing to and from Several souls are seeking the Lord among them Concord, it will be seen that the whole of Canada, the and there are good prospects of an extensive work most of Vermont, and the upper part of New Hamp- of God in the village. Br. Hascall has, by untiring shire, are or will in a very short time be, provided with efforts, relieved the society of its heaviest embarrailroad facilities for reaching Concord, and the rassments. He has done a good service for our whole of Maine may either take the route to Frye- cause, in the formation of the church at Shrewsbury. burg, thence fifty miles to Meredith Bridge, by stage.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Falls, Vt., Concord, and Dover, in N. H., are all on A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial gives the same parallel of latitude, viz., 43 12, and by re- the following curious information respecting the ference to the map, it will be seen that very near periodical press of China:-A foreigner has just the whole of the State of Maine lies to the north of started a newspaper in the Chinese language. this parallel. It will, therefore, be seen that Ver- Whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen mont. New Hampshire, and Maine, will be much It is a novelty to the people. The only paper pubbetter accommodated at Concord than at Worcester, lished by the Chinese, that can at all be depended or any other place where any effort has been made upon, is the Pekin Gazette. This is published at irregular periods, at the capital, and thence dis-Not only has the institution thus attained a thor- tributed throughout the Emprre. It is a matter o ough organization, and a local habitation, but its fis-cal interests are unexpectedly encouraging. It was designed not to attempt its endowment, for the press be enabled to proceed in their official duties; for i ent, but to let it depend upon annual collections in generally seems that the only means by which the the churches, till the prior claims of our other edu. officers of government arrive at the knowledge of cational institutions should be met. Nevertheless, the will of their sovereign, is through the medium about \$10,000 have been secured towards its perma- of that Gazette. Express riders are in readiness at nent endowment, chiefly from beyond the limits of Pekin to carry the Gazette in different directions New England. Between \$5,000 and \$6,000 of this over the Empire as soon as published. The same amount is now actually invested on good securities, rider carries the Gazette from Pekin to any one city In addition to these resources, but a comparatively as for instance Canton, performing the journey or small collection in each of our churches yearly will horseback, by means of relays of horses at short be requisite to meet all its current expenses. An distances. The distance from Pekin to Canton i average of four or five dollars from each would be performed in six days, riding incessantly night and abundantly sufficient. As most of the New England day; and, as you may readily imagine, proves fatal Conferences are fully supplied with preachers, the to a great portion of the riders. As a general rule. future annual additions must, of necessity, be much no rider is able to make more than two trips, as he restricted. Should they average six candidates to either dies or becomes permanently disabled. A each Conference, the aggregate would be thirty- high mandarin, who is under the necessity of seequal to about the usual number of students in the curing an early perusal of the Gazette, pays not far theological schools of our country, with two or three from \$20 per month for his paper; whereas those exceptions. The above-mentioned annual collection who are content or who are able to defer the perusal would amply meet the expenses of the institution to a later date, pay proportionally less, say \$2 per for this number of students, or even double the month. We missionaries are not enough interested number, and thus render it possible for every candi- to subscribe for the paper, and if we did so, the date of our ministry hereafter to pass through the pre- perusal of it would scarcely repay the trouble and paratory training of the Seminary, should it be de. expense. It is generally filled with court gossip and court ceremonies, alike insipid and uninstructive.

In fine, the undersigned present to the Method-ADVANTAGE OF MISSIONS TO LEARNING .- The ist public of New England these summary facts, viz., Committee on the subject of African Missions, in That the Trustees have secured a harmonious their report at the late meeting of the Am. Board, in and safe organization to the institution. Buffaio, remark :-That they have obtained for it a substantial and

sufficient edifice, centrally located, and free from ber of the dialects spoken in the southern and south-"It seems to be highly probable, that a great nun western portions of the African continent have very That its treasury possesses, invested, or in good close affinities; so close that one who learns a par-That an annual collection, averaging only four or ticular dialect, can be understood substantially by many tribes far removed, and using various other five dollars to our several churches, will enable it diems and dialects Not only a common language seemed to lie at the foundation of them, but their candidates of the Methodist ministry in New Engvocabularies, are in important respects, alike. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary of After all the struggles made for this important the Board, has collected and compared many of purpose, the subscribers cannot submit these statethese vocabularies, and that they present numerous ments without a profound sense that a great and good and important points of coincidence, and that some work has been achieved by the friends of this meaof the dialects are developed in certain directions sure. Notwithstanding many and grievous impediwith surprising regularity and fullness. If the facts ments, they have succeeded. They present to the are so, they constitute one of the most extraordinary church an abundant provision for the education of providential encouragements which has ever ocits ministry, on the simple and practicable condition curred in the history of missions. An almost inthat it be included in the list of annual collections, superable obstacle to the spread of the gospel among unknown millions, is at the outset removed. Furthe other institutions on that list. Will the church ther inquiries on this subject will be regarded with allow it to fail, after all that has been done, through the deepest interest by all enlightened friends of lack of this small assistance? Will any true friend missions and of learning."

OPENING OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—At last a time has been fixed for the opening of the Girard College. The architect, in answer to a letter from the Presicially, those Conferences which, after repeatedly ap dent of the Board of Directors, says the entire work proving the design, still decline any practical con- will be completed by the 1st of December next, and the building com.nittee have authorized the Board eration, and thus, by throwing its entire burden on of control to take possession of one of the rooms. on their sister Conferences, endanger its prosperity, if the 12th inst., for the purpose of furnishing the colnot its existence? Now that the object is fully lege, preparatory to the final surrender of the pren within our reach, can we not sacrifice for it all local ises in December.

On Sabbath evening week, a union meeting of this institution should yet suffer and fail, through the the Baptist churches, was held in Rev. Mr. neglect of these Conferences, the Trustees can fearlessly appeal to the public, and ask if we are in Neal's church, of this city, to hear statements from the Rev. Mr. Devan, who has recently returned from Canton, on account of ill health-at which he gave some most interesting facts in reference to the religious, civil, and social character and condition of the Chinese nation.

From statements made on the subject, it appear We have lately referred to the difficulties existing the "American Baptist Union" are prosecuting n this church. These troubles are awakening the their works very successfully in other parts of the attention of its more devout members to certain world, as well as China. They now sustain about necessary reforms, in order to prevent further evils. two hundred and fifty missionary laborers, in con-A writer in the Episcopal Recorder thus proposes to nection with sixteen different missions,-in Asia,

expunge papal errors from the liturgy: "Affording Europe, Africa, and among our Western Indiane. Under their auspices, a spacious house of worshi was erected in Hamburg, last summer; and in connection with their German and French mission surmounted the barrier of the 39 Articles, they have some sixty churches have been recently organized also driven from us, or kept back from joining us which are exciting in the region of their location wast numbers of the Lord's people, and have grieved great interest and inquiry.

and wounded millions of tender consciences within This Mission Board has now six additional mi our pale. I know that various explanations have ionaries on their way to different stations in Asia been furnished by good men among us, showing and it is expected that eight or ten more will en bark from Boston in the course of the month.

The Swiss Mission, in Canada, under the patr age of the same Board, with 36 missionary laborers, continues to extend its influence, and gain favor with the Roman Catholic population of the Province.

pensive way of getting round the difficulty, costing ROYAL BANK OF PIETY.-The following is the sub! much outlay of intellect and labor, and requiring stance of a document which has been, for some frequent repetition, while the 'letter' stands as it does years, posted in the Catholic Churches of Madrid :and people read and judge for themselves. Why not The sacred and royal bank of piety has, since its make the Prayer-book say, in every point, what we foundation in 1721, to November, 1826, delivered Protestants contend that it means in every point, and from purgatory 1,039,395 souls, and 11,402 souls from November, 1825, to November, 1827." The entire sum expended for this object amounts to more The Louisville (Ky.) Observer states that Rev than forty-three millions of francs. The number of Joseph Cross, of New Orleans, has been appointed, masses said to accomplish this work of piety has been 558,821. Consequently each soul has cost beby the Board of Trustees, Prof. of English Literature, tween eight and nine-tenths of a mass, and thirtyin the Collegiate Department of Transylvania Uni-

BY A NEW ENGLANDER

Not quite two years since I attempted a rapid transit through this State, with a view to the great valley, and the choice of a location for a permanent settlement. The first Sunday morning found me at Lockport, and at the toll of the bell, in a corner of the M. E. Church, where I expected to remain quite incog., and at ease. Soon, however, the venerable eatures of the pastor, an old friend, appeared above the pulpit cloth, and our eyes met-no matter how, but I was presently by his side, and pending the first hymn, two questions were started. The one, affecting my destination, was answered by a quotation (Heb. 11: 8;) the other cost me much reflection and of the Conference, is the Rev. P. Cartwright, D. D. has perhaps seriously affected my destiny. It was He is an old pioneer of Methodism, having long this, "would you, if the way seemed providentially traversed these western regions, carrying the gospe opened, step into a vacancy, which has occurred in to thousands who were sitting in "the region and this Conference?" In due time I learned that the preacher at Painted Post, in Steuben Co., had been old ranger. The seems to exert much influence in accidentally dashed from his horse, with such violence as to cause his death in a few hours; and fails, the preacher who gets the start of him must that an earnest request had just reached my friend, be discriminating, and prompt. Dr. Akers, although for a substitute. No appeal could have been more less prominent in the Conference, saying but little, is sudden, and, at that moment, scarcely any could have been less welcome. The result of a week's painful thought was, "I will go," and I went. That singular place is said to have received its singular name from a stained oaken monument, in memory of some great sachem; and it appears to be a part be long before it will be removed. There has been of the religion of the people to renew it as often as time or chance brings it low. A population of Educational interests are rising considerably. The nearly 1000 is credited to the village, which is the growth of a very few years, and is happily located near the confluence of the five streams that unite in the Chemung the Conhocton, Canisteo, and Tioga.

Our society here was small, and our Hall for worship, a third story affair, in a mercantile block. One marked characteristic of the people was their pecu- dustry, no men could be better adapted to the work niary liberality. Of three individuals, who paid as which they are doing. They are preaching the pure quarterage \$50 each, only one was accounted rich, and he was not a member. I had noticed with some regret that the attendance of this gentleman was, during the latter part of the year, quite irregular, ology of Germany. Their success has been considered but when, just before Conference, he urged me to return, with a pledge to double his subscription, I the English brethren. L. S. Jacoby is the ruling He added very frankly, "I may go to meeting myself, and may not, but that will make no difference.

society, and even of morals, in that part of the country, may be inferred from the fact that the newness of the place, and a factitious excitement about the chances for speculation, had brought together as motley a mess as that which laid the corner stone of imperial Rome. It is also to be remembered that the staple of the country is lumber, which is forwarded to the East and South in prodigious quantities, by river and canal. Unhappily the people engaged in this business have peculiar temptations to profane the day of the Lord and to think more of Shakespeare's "tide in the affairs of men," than of D. R. Trotter, and Jno. Van Cleve. The Conference any "proofs from Sacred Word," In rafting, the point is to take advantage of a "fresh," as they term it, and even on a Sabbath morning, when the master beholds his precious craft chafing at its confinement, he seldom resists the impulse to cut adrift. But once set aside a law of God with an excuse, and it soon becomes easy to do so without one. Soon the axe and saw can no more rest than the oar, and the Christian Sabbath, with all its humanizing, conservative, and sanctifying influences, is forgotten. One of our preachers relates that on a fine Sunday morning, once, he was surprised to find an appoint ment utterly desolate. After waiting a little, he learned that there was a "fresh" in the river, and his whole congregation were affoat and bound for

I might say much of the physical and moral picturesone scenery than its more northern road can

ence and to brighter scenes.

Yours, Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 6.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

two-days' meeting-Bishop Waugh and the Conference-Cartwright and Akers-German preachers-Dr. Nast-Delegates to Gen. Conf.—Erie Conf. resolutions.

nois Conference, and of the doings of the Conference. W. Robbins, P. E., of Lebanon District, set out from and others more allied to the dark ages." Lebanon, for Jacksonville, the seat of the Conference. distant about 100 miles north. Rev. Mr. Robbins is an old pioneer of Methodism in "the far West." early and strongly impressed with the wrongs and men's Friend Society." evils of slavery-preached against it, declaring to On the previous evening a public meeting of great longer useful in the church of God. The great | Some of the owners of the barque Candace, wh rie, to form a correct idea of the larger ones in this ediction of Heaven. State. A person in New England would imagine a large, smooth meadow, whereas an extensive prairie, for effect on the beholder, is the same as a seaview distant from land. Hence the people on the prairie sometimes speak of being "out of sight of sixty-three young men in Paris, were recently orland," meaning the timber, as the forests are here dained priests and deacons, in a single day. called, is not visible. Our route lay through some portions of different prairies. They are generally named either from a primitive settler, or from characters of their own. These names are often means of guidance to the traveler.

Correspondence. On Saturday and Sabbath, my venerable companion had appointed to hold a two-days' meeting. The On Saturday and Sabbath, my venerable companlittle framed church, used also for a common school, was situated in an undulating prairie, and, although LETTER FROM WESTERN NEW YORK, two or three houses only were in view, and the promise for a meeting poor, a good congregation as-sembled as if by magic, and the Lord sent a refreshing, especially in the love-feast. The people, wherever we called in our journey, were truly kind and hospitable.

At Jacksonville we met Bishop Waugh. He said although he feared, when he left home, he should not be able to meet the Conferences, he might fail altogether, he had grown stronger, and hoped to reach home in better condition than when he set out. About 125 preachers were present at the Conference, and seemed generally healthy and happy. Although the business of the Conference went on tardily, there seemed to be a disposition to do it well. There was a great propensity, on the part of some, to make speeches. The known, the unmistakable character shadow of death." He denominated himself "the not less influential. He is, without doubt, the greatest man in the Conference. The Conference is more embarrassed with secular interests than any I ever attended. The Bishop seemed to see the evilsome of the preachers see and deplore it, but it must financial matters of the church are somewhat at-A very interesting feature of the Conference the German preachers. There are 24 of them mis

sionaries. In their religion, distinguished for their fellow countrymen, vainly trusting in Pusevite Lutheranism or the more pernicious Rational Theman among them. Dr. Nast, of the Apologist, was a visitor at the Conference. His piety, his noble soul, This was to me a memorable year. The state of his moving addresses, contributed not a little to the does not accept his appointment to a professorship in McKendree College. A German tract society wa formed-about \$200 contributed for publishing tracts &c. Illinois Conference has done much in raising funds to send a missionary to China, preachers and others promising to pay, yearly, \$5,00 each, for ten years. Delegates to the next General Conference, P Akers, D. D., P. Cartwright, D. D., George W. Rob bins, J. S. Barger, and L. S. Jacoby. Reserves, W instructed the delegates to use their influence to nullify "the Plan of Separation." The Erie Conference resolutions were non-concurrence

red with; eighty-two voting for non-concurrence-two for concurrence. The Conference on the whole was a season of pleasure, and I think, of much profit, It adjourned Thursday morning, Sept. 30. Bishop Wangh hastened away to attend the Indiana Conference, and the preachers to their several fields of Truly yours, S. MATTISON. McKendree College, Ill. Oct. 6, 1847.

ACADEMY AT EAST GREENWICH.

A brother writes, privately :- The religious inter est, which was begining to manifest itself when you spects of this part of the State. It retains many were here, has considerably increased, and we now primitive features. Though elevated somewhat too hope that we are on the eve of a revival in the Acad- Chatfield. Reserves.—F. B. Bangs, R. R. Richards near the strong holds of the Frost King, the vallies emy. Indeed, it may with propriety be said, to be are sunny and amply repay the farmer's toil. The now enjoying a revival, for four of our students have hills, which boldly compass them on either side, are been converted, three of them during the present still crowned with their native pines, and frequented week, and there are several who evidently feel by herds of deer. The village itself has been the most deeply convicted of sin, and acknowledge it to scene of many a turnultuous chase, and I have seen these who speak to them. We are praying earnestly. the tired and wounded game fall in its death strug- and with much faith, that the spirit of God may congle almost at my own door. The great N. Y. and tinne to work upon the hearts of our students, to their Erie Railroad cuts the village. This is destined own conviction and conversion. O, that the memsoon to become a renowned thoroughfare of West- bers of our churches would remember in their prayern travel; and will present to the admiring eyes of ers, our literary institutions, that the presence and Gothamites and Down Easters far more wild and special influences of the Holy Spirit might be felt continually in these institutions, in which are colboast. This was a year of comparative isolation, lected so many of the children of the church. 1 cheered, however, by occasional trophies of redeem- have thought quite seriously of appealing to our preachers and people on the subject, through the lu my next, expect an introduction to our Confer- Herald. I wish that some of those, who have been longer engaged in our Seminaries, and who can write words and thoughts which shall arouse the church in this important matter, would take up pen. and make an appeal which should be effective.

ROMANISM IN CEYLON. - An English Baptist missionary writes as follows :- " Popery is increasing in Ceylon. The greatest efforts are being made to proselyte English burghers and natives. A company of nuns are daily expected to commence a Br. Stevens,-Permit me to give you and your convent in Colombo. One of the bishops is now at readers a brief sketch of a trip to the seat of the Illi- Rome, making preparations for still more extensive operations. We have here English, French, Italian, Sept. 17, the writer, in company with Rev. George and Goa priests, some of the school of Dr. Wiseman,

CHINA MISSION.—Rev. George Loomis sailed from He originated in Georgia, commenced his ministry New York, on the 4th inst., as Seamen's Chaplain at in Kentucky, and came thence to Illinois. He was Canton, under the direction of the "American Sea-

his friends, although they might get to heaven still interest was held, at which a discourse was delivered holding their slaves, he must abandon the whole by Dr. Peck, and instructions given to the Missionbusiness-was unwilling to risk his soul in what he ary by Rev. Mr. Spalding, Secretary of the Society deemed a dangerous position. Accordingly he The occasion (says the N. Y. Evangelist) was came to this State, and has been many years travel- made the more interesting by the presence of 26 ing over these wide-spread prairies, encountering Chinese sailors, who have for several weeks been wants, difficulties, and labors, which few in the inmates of the "Sailor's Home." A converted Eastern Conferences know anything about. He is Chinaman, Lin King Chew, gave such of them a yet hale, and vigorous, and seems likely to be much were about to sail an appropriate parting address.

characteristic feature of this State, is the prairie. It have given the chaplain his passage, united with the is scarcely possible for one having never seen a praicompany on board in commending them to the ben-

> PRIESTS MADE BY HUNDREDS IN A DAY .- The Archbishop's Magazine states that two hundred and

OREGON.-A correspondent of the New York Evangelist, at Fort Leavenworth, Mo., states that about 50 Christian families were there in July, on The prairie lands are rapidly made into farms, by their way to Oregon. Among them were seven the immigrants constantly settling upon them. This evangelical preachers. They were carrying with State is unquestionably designed to sustain a greater them a good Sunday School Library. It was their population than any State in the Union. "The purpose carefully to observe the Sunday on their West" must be the inexhaustible granary of the journey, and they had arranged for a Sunday

We call particular attention to the addresses of Governor Harris and Rev. C. Adams, respecting the Biblical Institute. If this institution should now be defeated, the responsibility must be on the heads of others than the Trustees. The latter have done their duty thoroughly, and they present the institution to the church, in a condition which must render its failure an irredeemable reproach. As stated in the report, an annual collection of only four or five dol. lars in each of our appointments, will enable it to accommodate with gratuitous instruction all the for ture candidates of our New England ministry who may need it. It is now for the church to honor or disgrace itself, by its treatment of this momentons interest. Let its opponents distinctly understand

Our good brother of the Christian Advocate and Journal gives a sidelong thrust at the Biblical Institute, in his late number. We regret the hostility of the Doctor against a purpose so noble, and request him to read the address of the Trustees, in this week's Herald, for an exposition of its true character and position. Nothing will gratify more the friends of the institution, than to have it canvassed in the next General Conference. They are delighted with the hope. The reference to a sermon by one of the Professors is erroneous, as might be supposed. The remark was in substance, that it might be the case that a heathen, or a person miseducated respecting the Atonement, could be saved, as stated in the article in the Advocate.

PROF. Mc CLINTOCK .- We give in another column Prof. Mc's. letter to the editor of the Richmond Ch. Advocate, explaining the part he took in the late affair at Carlisle. Northern men will find nothing to condemn in the Professor's course in that matter, un less it be that he did not go far enough. Our brother editor at Richmond thinks otherwise. however; it is his opinion that Prof. M. should have passed on his way preaching the gospel, not turning to the right or left for any such matters, but leaving the dead to bury the dead. There is really something to make a good man's incignation rise, in such consense as this-such cringing before an infamous public iniquity. The course recommended is precisely that taken by the Levite, who passed on the ther side the victim of the thieves, on the way to Jericho, leaving the good Samaritan to look after such degrading cases-" the dead to bury the dead."

PRESIDENT EMORY has left Carlisle, we learn, for the West Indies. His health is much enfeebled by hemorrhage of the lungs, and his life uncertain, The whole church will regret to learn these facts. President Emory stands deservedly high in public estimation, for his piety and talents. His promise to the church has been worthy of the fame of his lamented father. We commend him to the prayers of our people, that God may be pleased to spare and

Dr. Nast, it will be seen in our correspondence, does not accept his appointment to McKendree

Governor Young, of New York, has appointed the 25th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving

We cannot accept Brother E. Adams' kind request respecting the Lyceum Lecture.

Rev. S. S. MATTHEWS .- We have an obitnary of this esteemed brother, from brother E. Adams, but it arrived too late for this week.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE DELEGATES .- E. H. Pilch-

DELEGATES from the lowa Conference to the next General Conference of the M. E. Church North:-H. W. Reed, and Jno. Bowman.

DELEGATES FROM ILLINOIS CONFERENCE to the next

General Conference, Peter Akers, P. Cartwright, J. S. Barger, L. S. Jacoby. Reserves-W. D. R. Trot-

We have several articles on hand awaiting exami-

At the late Commencement of the Centenary College of Louisiana, the Corporation of the College conferred on Prof. Augustus W. Smith, of the Weslevan University, the honorary degree of LL. D .-Prof. Smith is one of the mos, accomplished scholars in his department (Mathematics) to be found in our American colleges. He is, at the same time, one of those unostentations men, who usually most deserve, but least obtain, public distinctions. He well deserves the above honorable notice. If all such compliments were equally well merited, they would be better respected.

A BROTHER OF HENRY CLAY. - Dr. Maclay, in a recent letter from Chicago, to the Recorder, says, "I had the pleasure of meeting at the Association with the Rev. Porter Clay-a brother of Henry Clay. He resides at Jacksonville, in this State, and was formerly pastor of the Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky., and Treasurer of that State. He cannot lay claim to the popular eloquence which characterizes his distinguished brother, but he has a bold, generous spirit, united to the most sincere piety.

JACOB'S WELL is seventy-five feet deep, and nine feet in diameter, hewn out of the solid rock. "The well is deep," was the description given of it by the woman of Samaria to our Lord.

Romish Priesthood .- A correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette, at Rome, mentions an official census, jum published, from which it appears that there are now in the 54 parishes of Rome, 37,531 families, 39 bishops, 1514 priests, 2471 monks, 1754 nuns, 521 seminarians; together, 175,883 souls. The Jews are estimated at 8000 souls.

There are said to be more than 20,000 Norwegians now residing in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; and 2000 more are expected soon to join them. Not more than one in four of these have the hible.-They are to be supplied, however, by the American Bible Society, and stereotype plates have already been ordered.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.—The government of Wurtemburg has just revoked the decree of last year, enacting that German Catholics should not be allowed to take part in the election of municipal officers, or fulfil such functions.

BAPTIST CHURC small decrease is belonging to this affairs is regarde He says :- "We of religion in Ca nessingly low. the surrounding ited. Whether church members. the ministry, or present inquire. danied. It is a m deep concern am

BAPTIST CHURC places in North Members in co. These statistics in Most of the mem preachers. The fession were 249

PAUPERS IN NE of Commerce sa that city are paup by charity.

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sent us two books have ever vet so Thirst is a volum gem, and should Christian family. fine poems, albeit The second work We should certain to find ourselves not for an inexo that we don't des one of a new octo gilt edges, in the best of paper. W lisher to excel it. We have not he

of this work, for th sidered fully publi demand for it was compelled to take the artist, and put t Some two thousan sent forth. Many deed, the most caan abundance of th out the indulgence " remarkable news scenes." &c. In the ference, it is said t with God and with besides more obvio been rectified in the is finished, and the Respecting the l

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ble pretensions; the

author waives all cl spect than that of h subject. The fact gone, for a full reco odism. We have h the courage (for toil to delve after what forth to the public. tally inadequate to tioned to the mater the embarrassments to hear from all die the sale of the worl of an old literary Co., yet we rejoice lisher has done his is an honor to the press. We hope its what to maintain a ers .- Binney, Othen

METHODIST QUAR October No. The James B. Finley of The following is the without remarks, a I. The Pictorial Hi II. The British Po

III. Nott's Lectur IV. Phrenology as V. Works of M'C. VI. Matters and th VII. Critical Notice Every article in from a D. D. Its i with high expectati

SERMONS .- Carter three stout octavos, tion of sermons by Free Church of S Scotch Pulpit is in Kirk, and the prese exhibition of that s gelical truth, and in Binney, Otheman, &

CARTER, NEW YO vid, by Fleury, and A of Christ," and " E latter in one volum Whately is a maste ernment. His view party, and are given Binney, Otheman &

CARTER, NEW YO ber of small but into are Scott's noted " Australia," the Life of his marvellous and "Pleasant Ta these can be had

LIMINGTON ON A lissertation on the marred by Calvinisti never be justly app Calvin, Carter, N.

PARLEY'S MAGAZI

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Advocate and he Biblical Instihe hostility of the d request him to , in this week's e character and re the friends of assed in the next elighted with the n by one of the e supposed. The night be the case neated respecting stated in the arti-

in another column the Richmond Ch. took in the late will find nothing to in that matter, unfar enough. Our hinks otherwise. of. M. should have gospel, not turning satters, but leaving ere is really somenation rise, in such pefore an infamous commended is prewho passed on the ves, on the way to un to look after such ury the dead."

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GATES .- E. H. Pilchue, James Shaw, L. angs, R. R. Richards.

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BAPTIST CHURCH, CANADA.—The Register reports a small decrease in the number of church members belonging to this body in Canada. The aspect of affairs is regarded as gloomy by our contemporary. He says :- "We cannot but conclude that the state of religion in Canada, in our denomination, is disnessingly low. The influence of the churches on the surrounding population is very feeble and limited. Whether this arises from the indolence of church members, or from the want of adaptation in the ministry, or from both causes, we do not at present inquire. The fact, however, cannot be lanied. It is a melancholy fact, and should awaken deep concern among the people of God."

RAPTIST CHURCHES, INDIA .- At Calcutta and other places in North India, there are twenty churches. Members in communion, 1207; preachers, 61. These statistics include both Europeans and Hindus. Most of the members are natives, and many of the preachers. The members received in 1846, by prolession were 249.

PAUPERS IN NEW YORK .- The New York Journal of Commerce says one-fifth of the population of that city are paupers, supported in whole or in part by charity.

Editor's Table.

SPLENDID BOOKS .- C. H. Peirce, than whom there is no more enterprizing publisher in our city, has sent us two books, as finely "got up" as any we have ever yet seen from an American house .-Thirst is a volume of "Tappan's Poems." It is a gem, and should adorn the centre table of every Christian family. Tappan has written some very fine poems, albeit the wheat needs winnowing. The second work is the " Memorials of Methodism.

We should certainly feel our vanity a little warmed, to find ourselves in such splendid costume, were it not for an inexorable, insurmountable conviction that we don't deserve it. The present volume is one of a new octavo edition of the Memorials, with gilt edges, in the finest gilt binding, and on the best of paper. We challenge any American publisher to excel it. We have not heretofore given any formal notice

of this work, for the reason that it has not been considered fully published until the present time. The demand for it was so urgent that the publisher was compelled to take the engraving from the hands of the artist, and put the work to press, without delay. Some two thousands of this hastened edition were sent forth. Many errata have been the result. Indeed, the most casual reader cannot but perceive an abundance of them. Some of them would, without the indulgence of the reader, reflect on the editor as thetorical blunders--such, for instance, as "remarkable news occurred here," for "remarkable scenes," &c. In the account of the first Maine Conference, it is said that "they renewed their labors with God and with one another," for "renewed their cows," &c. A number of such errors have escaped, besides more obvious ones. These errata have all been rectified in the stereotype plates, the engraving is finished, and the future issues will be correct.

Respecting the literary merit of the work, we are not allowed to say much. The title implies i's humble pretensions; the preface states explicitly that the author waives all claim to any other merit in this respect than that of hard labor to make the best of his subject. The fact is, the time is gone, irretrievably gone, for a full record of the early struggles of Methodism. We have had the toil, and we will say also the courage (for toil and courage were truly required) to delve after what data remain, and to send them forth to the public, at the risk of making a book totally inadequate to the subject, though fully proportioned to the materiale. We are glad to find that the embarrassments of the task are appreciated, and to hear from all directions an indulgent estimate of Though we have no pecuniary interest in the sale of the work, having compiled it in payment of an old literary obligation to Waite, Peirce & Co., yet we rejoice in its rapid success. The publisher has done his best; its mechanical execution is an honor to the church and to the American press. We hope its moral influence will tend somewhat to maintain among us the spirit of our fathets. - Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

METHODIST QUARTERLY .- We have received the October No. The engraving is a likeness of Rev. James R. Kinley of the Ohio Conference, badly done. The following is the list of articles, which we give without remarks, as we have not yet had time to

I. The Pictorial History of England, (Dr. M'Vickar.) II. The British Poets, (Dr. Floy.)

III. Nott's Lectures on Temperance. (Dr. Pad

IV. Phrenology and Fact, (Dr. J. T. Peck.) . Works of M'Cheyne, (the editor.)

VI. Matters and things in Europe, (the editor.) VII. Critical Notices.

Every article in this No., it will be perceived, from a D. D. Its readers have a right to open it with high expectations. Binney, Otheman and Co.,

SERMONS .- Carter, New York, has published, in aree stout octavos, the Free Church Pulpit, a collecion of sermons by the most eminent divines of the Free Church of Scotland. The strength of the Scotch Pulpit is in this body of seceders from the Kirk, and the present volumes afford an imposing exhibition of that strength. They are rich in evan-Binney, Otheman, & Co., 1 Cornhill.

CARTER, NEW YORK, has sent us the Life of Daid, by Fleury, and Archbishop Whately's " Kingdom of Christ," and "Errors of Romanism;" both the latter in one volume. The first of these works by Whately is a masterly treatise on Church Governerament. His views are those of the Low Church party, and are given with his usual logical force.-Binney, Otheman & Co., 1 Cornhill.

CARTER, NEW YORK, has issued recently numof small but interesting volumes. Among them are Scott's noted "Force of Truth," "Loss of the Australia," the Life of Tennent," with the account his marvellous trance, "Peace in Believing," and "Pleasant Tales," by old Humphrey. All these can be had at Binney, Otheman & Co's.,

LIMINGTON ON ATONEMENT, is a comprehensiv sertation on the whole subject, but thoroughly marred by Calvinistic opinions. The Atonement can lever be justly appreciated from the stand point of Calvin. Carter, N. Y.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE. The October No. of this feaile Magazine will gladden the eyes of all its tle readers. It is full of entertaining reading and factive plates. Bradbury and Guild, 12 School St., For the Herald and Journal.

CAMP-MEETING.

Dear Brother Stevens,—We have had a camp-meeting on my charge, in West Enfield. It was ap-pointed to commence on Monday, the 13th of Sep-tember; but in consequence of the continued rain an excellent introductory discourse from our P. Elder, S. Quimby. On Wednesday, A. M., by J. English; P. M., J. F. Eaton; eve., R. H. Spalding. Thursday, A. M., B. C. Eastman; P. M., R. H. Spalding; eve., H. C. Henries. Fiday, A. M., P. Elder; P. M., A. C. Smith, of Vermont Conference of the correspondence of La Patria says, "General Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, which he entered a popular commention, in which the citizens Meza, Nunez, and others, were killed. We will give hereafter more information concerning this."

The correspondence of La Patria says, "General Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, which he entered a popular commention, in which the citizens Meza, Nunez, and others, were killed. We will be be correspondence of La Patria says, "General Scott bombarded the city until the evening of the 15th, which he entered as far as the palace. The loss caused by the sack exercise at the stand, and an unanimous vote to have another meeting on the ground next June, the meeting closed. This meeting has proved a great blessing to the church. The Lord was present in ence; eve., S. Eastman. Saturday, after a short expower to sanctify his people, and to convert precious souls. No disturbance from the wicked. All was peace and harmony. We think that the result of he meeting will do credit to the institution of campmeetings. We are looking and expecting a glorious revival on Grantham charge. Pray for us. ABEL HEATH. Grantham, Oct. 4, 1847.

Religious Summary.

Liberality. - From a letter written by Bishop Soule, Paredes. and which appears in the Nashville Christian Advocate, we Senor Don Gusto Sierra and Senor Don Rafael Carojal, learn that a Southern gentleman has voluntarily pledged himself to meet and discharge, from his own funds, the entire gers on the Alabama. may be, does not do his alms to be seen of men, for his name about these 4000 men. Gen. Scott can have no such number is carefully withheld from the public, at his own special request. to spare, and it is impossible to conceive any motive for send

Bishops Morris and Hamline arrived at Cincinnati has week, in excellent health and spirits, from the seat of the Major Capers, the government sutler at Tampico, has arlaborious tour of the eastern Conferences, in which their serlaborious tour of the eastern Conferences to the United States, and the eastern Conferences to the United States, and the eastern Conference to the vices have been duly appreciated. In no place, however, will their episcopal and ministerial labors be more cordially received than in Cucinnati, and the bounds of the Ohio Conference, of which they were once influential members. Bishop Janes left here a few days ago for New York. He has left the west with the kindest regards of both preachers and people.—W. Ch. Ad.

hins—some time a missionary in India—is appointed to Montreal; and it is highly probable that he is now on his way, crossing the Atlantic, for the field of his future labors. We feel mainly interested in the appointment, believing that it will afford Dr. RICHEY the opportunity of spending a considerable portion of the winter in Western Canada.—Ch. Guard.

The Bishop of Maine.—The Convention of the ing a number. Episcopal Church in Maine, has just had a meeting, and unanimously elected Dr. Burgess, of Hartford, as its Bishon .-There was a full representation of the Diocese, consisting of six parishes. "The roll of the clergy was called." The clergy unanimously elected the Bishop, " which election the laity confirmed, all the parishes voting affirmatively."-Puri-

The new stations are chiefly in India, Africa, and Australia. fifty more could at once be employed. The "Watchman"

Never were the heathen, throughout the world, as willing to receive missionaries, and to listen to their teaching, as witness the country of Ashanti, Yariba, Dahomi, and other parts of Westera Africa, and the interior nations of the southern portion of that vast continent; not to insist on India, open from North to South, and from East to West, to the labors of the Christian teacher; or on the openings in Australfa and Feejee, and last, though not least, in the empire of China. Never were there such facilities as at the present time for conveying missionaries throughout the world, and of maintaining a communication with them for their support and comfort. And never were the obligations of British Christians to their God and Savior, both in Providence and Grace, more obvious and striking. It is not to be imagined that with such a concurrence of stimulating and favorable circumstances, the cause of missions will be allowed to languish for the want of means for its support. Rather let the determination be adopted which was expressed by a very poor and distressed congregation in Newfoundland, during the privations of last February, "Times good or bad, we will help forward the ark of God."

Give to all their dues .- The newspapers are frequently lavish in their praise of the Romsh priests for remaining in the city of New Orleans and other places during the prevailance of the yellow fever and epidemice. Now, to this we have no objection, if Protestant ministers were not either directly, or by implication, clarged with abandoning their flocks in the hour of peril. The cases are very dissimilated the results of the The Romish priests are without families, and should they he cold hand of charity, while Protestant ministers generally have families, who should be cared for as well as others. We have already heard of the death of four Protestant ministers in the South, during the present visitation of the fever of the Baptist Charch, the lamented Histon, and this week we publish the death of the Rev. Mr. Packard, Presbyterian, and Dr. Leavel, and Br. Hinds, Methodists. How many more have fallen we cannot tell. These self-sacrificing men "died at their post," leaving disconsolate families and bereft churches.—North, Ch. Ad.

Science and the Arts.

Extraordinary Capabilities of a Railway Engine.—
On Thursday evening the "Essex," locomotive engine, brought from Bury, St. Edmands, or Stowmarket, to Inswich, the amazing number of 149 loaded goods wagons at one time; and when the engine reached the Inswich station, the other extremity of the line of wagons was close to the bridge on the London road, a distance of nearly a mile! This was believed.

Extraordinary Capabilities of a Railway Engine.—
He was of the class of 1783, in Harvard University. Six of his class mates are now living, viz., Harrison Gray Otis; Asa Andrews, of Ipswich; John Ewins, Salem, N. H.; Jeremiah Smith Boies, of this city; Ambrose Spencer, of Albany, and Ebenezer Tucker, of Heath. Ebenezer Tucker, of Heath.

London road, a distance of nearly a mile! This we believe to be the largest goods train that ever arrived at any station in the kingdom. There was one, we believe, on the Birmingham and Manchester, consisting of 192 empty trucks. On the morning of the same day the "Essex" took 85 loaded carriages, or trucks, from Ipswich to Stowmarket, a burden of at least 620 tons, and on the following morning it drew 76 loaded wagons from Ipswich to the same town.—Ipswich Express.

Ebenezer Tucker, of Heath.

Increase of Boston.—Boston, says the Advertiser, has increased, of late years, almost beyond any example of an old city. In 1820, the population was 43,000. In 1830, 62,-400. In 1840, 94, 389. And in 1845, it was 114,999. It is probably increasing at this period, faster than ever it did before.

Telegraph.—The Electric Telegraph line is in pro gress of erection from Quebec to Halifax. The Quebec company are laying it to the New Brunswick frontier. The re-C. W., to Halifax, N. S. A company in Boston has offered much other damage is done. to put up a line from that city to Halifax, if permitted.

11th inst, says:-" We saw yesterday, at the store of Capt. | could not resume work for a month at least. E. W. Gardiner, a very curious contrivance for killing whales. It is a short gun, weighing some twenty-five pounds, the stock Vt., was destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. Loss about \$1500, being of solid brass, from which a harpoon is to be fired into and no insurance. The fire took in the drying room. the animal. The handle of the harpoon goes into the barrell of the gun about a foot, and a line is fastenen to it, of course gelical truth, and in fine specimens of pulpit style. ontside of the gun, by which the whale is to be held. There is the receipts of wheat, amount to near 600,000 bushels—n also a bomb lance, for the purpose of killing the animal.— than double, up to the same time. This instrument is loaded with powder, and a slow match is led from the magazine through the handle, at the end which goes into the gun. When the lance is fired into the whale, the slow match ignites; and in about half a minute the fire reaches the powder in the head of the instrument, which instantly explodes, killing the animal outright. At least, this is what the article is intended to do. The whole apparatus is certainly day. very ingenious. Whether or not it is really an improvement the present mode of killing whales, is more than we are Jersey, Vermont, and in Western New York, in addition to able to say. That is a question which must be settled by the portions of the country which have before been mentioned

Important Discovery .- Mr. Castor, of Boston, has discovered a new mode of generating gas from common rosin, which possesses the important advantage of great economy, and emits a light of remarkable brilliancy.

Summary of Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO.

SACK OF MEXICO.-The following intelligence, which, if 26th ult., published at Vera Cruz;-

"Letters from Jalapa and Oraziba, received yesterday in this city, says El Arco Iris, gives the most positive information that the city of Mexico has been the theatre of the most

peros committed every manner of excess, pillaging and robbing houses, without making any distinction between natives and

sentry stations and citadel, while another succeeded in getting possession of the Convent of San Francisco, where it made itself secure against the multitude, having abandoned two pieces of artillery. To these horrors succeeded the bombard ment of the city by the American army, which was in possession of the citadel and other fortified points in the suburbs.

Letters from Puebla inform us that Santa Anna, with 2000 cavalry, was in Tlascala, with the intention of proceeding to on Monday, we did not commence our meeting until Tuesday evening, when we were tavored with an excellent introductory discourse from our P. In Papantla there occured a popular commetion, in which

tered as far as the palace. The loss caused by the sack ex-The Picayune has similar reports from Tampico to a Span

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Later advices from Tampico relate the capture of the city of Mexico by Gen. Scott, and that Gen. Worth had been ap winted governor.

Mexico had compelled Gen. Scott to retire out of the city, and that Santa Anna himself was bombarding it. The gueriflas, it is said, have fortified the heights of Cerro

Gordo. They are posted there in large numbers, with several pieces of artillery, and are said to be commanded by Gen.

commissioners from Yucatan to our government, came passed claims of the Bishops of the M. E. Church South, for the The Delta says nothing about Gen. Quitman's being on his three ensuing years, or to the meeting of the next General way to Vera Cruz with about 4000 men. The Commercial Conference of that church! This liberal friend, whoever he Advertiser says:-- "There must be some enormous mistake

ing them to Vera Cruz." Major Capers, the government sutler at Tampico, has ar loss from the 8th to the 13th of Sept., was 25 officers killed and Dr. Richey .-- We perceive that the Rev. Dr. Jen- 47 wounded, and 490 men killed and wounded in the last bat-

From the Washington Union.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 26, 1847. Sir : The Alabama having this moment arrived, the quartermaster has informed me she sails immediately back and only Increase of Wesleyan Missionaries .- At the Annual affords me a moment to say that yesterday I saw a letter from Meeting of the Annual Committee of Wesleyan Missions, it a Mexican, in Mexico, dated the 18th inst., which stated that was resolved to increase the number of mission stations; and Gen. Santa Anna had left the city with 1500 cavalry for Ojaca; to add thirty additional laborers to those already in the field. that he had delegated his powers as President to Senor Pena y Pena and two of the judges of the Supreme Court-that is, he Openings are presented to the society for a further increase of had resigned the presidency and placed the above named gentheir missionary force, and were men and means forthcoming, prise, we heard by letters from Jalapa, that Santa Anna had reached Puebla, with 2000 cavalry, and that Col. Childs, who has command of the forts above the city, had commenced bom-Never were the heathen, throughout the world, as willing to barding, and had hove 300 shells into the city.

from, and ought to reach Jalapa on the first of next month.

Maj. Lally, I understand has been ordered to march. The

Yucatan.-By the Ventura, we have papers from fall victims to disease, they leave no widows and orphans to which we learn that Senor Mendez has been elected governor.

> Death of Judge Ward .- The Post of Friday morning announces the death of Ex-Chief Justice Artemas Ward, which took place at his residence in Park street, at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. Judge Ward was 74 years of age, and for nineteen years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

SUMMARY.

The storm on Thursday of last week was very severe at mainder is to be done by the Nova Scotia people, at the cost Washington, as well as Baltimore. Hundreds of thousands of of about £4000. Next summer, probably, a message may be tons of drift timber have found their way down the Potomac. sent in less than an hour, including re-writing, from London, Many of the bridges on the railroad are carried away, and

The recent freshet at Baltimore, damaged six or seven of Whaling Gun .- The Nantucket Inquirer of the the "City (Flour) Mills." One of them, it was thought The starch factory of Messrs. Strong & Jewett, of Barton,

The increase in the shipments of Flour from Rochester, the

present year, has been 66,388 barrels; while the increase in The receipts on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for

September, were \$22,726 36, being a decrease of \$6,587 30, as compared with the same month last year. On Saturday last, 56 vessels cleared at the Bost n Custom

We hear of the progress of the potato rot in Canada, New

The Rochester Americae states that effluvia arising from the hills in some fields is absolutely sickening.

Mexico annually exports about fourteen millions of specie to England, The product of her mines this year will be much less than formerly, on account of the difficulty of obtaining quicksilver, which is necessary in the smelting of the preciou

Judge Brackenbridge, in reprimanding a criminal, amongst other hard names, called him a scoundrel. The prisoner re plied-" Sir, I am not so great a scoundrel as your honortakes me to be." "Put your words closer together," said the

errect, is very important, we extract from El Arco Iris of the Legislature, to select a new seat of government, have selected a spot on a heautiful prairie in Jasper county, thirty miles from the geographical centre of the territory. They call it Monroe city.

It is said that large quantities of uninspected salt are sen horrible and lamentable scenes.

The moment that Santa Anna abandoned the capital, the Le-

The crizens of Dayton, Ohio, have presented the Hon It is said that during the pillage, an American division attempted to penetrate the city, but became involved in a dread-ful conflict with the people and was repulsed, one part of the Alban.

An "Expanding Cannon Ball" has been invented by a Mr. Beals, of Boston. It is so constructed, that imm

The State of Georgia is begining to develope a new source of trade, in turning to account her pine forests near the coast for the production of turpentine. Within the last year various parcels of this article, in barrels, have been sent from Darien

The application of the Chancellor of New Jersey to appo a Receiver for the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on the plea of improper use of its capital, has been denied. The 5 feet 6 inch guage has been adopted on the St. Law-

The Courier des Etats Unis says that Louis Philippe had

The New house at Mechanics Falls, in Minot, Me., will be dedicated to God on Wednesday, the 10th of November next. Services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The brethren in the ministry and membership are invited to join with us in our offering to God, on the occasion. Mechanics Falls, Oct. 3.

COMMUNICATIONS.

W. S. Simmons—R. G. Hammond—H. Baker & Co. (all right; we prefer not to send extra Nos. every week; we can supply them, however, when ordered)—C. Noble— W. R. Lane—M. R. Hopkins—D. Higgins, and E. H. Whitney—W. E. Brown—J. A Scarritt—D. W. Barber—E Peasley—A. S. Tenney—W. Emerson—L. Upham—A. J. Ropeland—S. S. Cumminga—H. C. Henries—J. Paulson (Br. D. owes §1 17)—G. W. H. Clarke—T. W. Pearson—W. Folyard—S. W. Pearse—L. Wentworth—W. E. Pinder—T. H. Rood—A. C. Rose. COMMUNICATIONS.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Nov. 6 7 Alexander, at Cooper, . 9 10 | Weston, Steuben, &c. 13 14 | Steuben, &c. 15 | Weston, Steuben, &c. 16 | Weston, Steuben, &c. 17 | Weston, Steuben, &c. 18 | Weston, &c. 18 | Weston, &c. 19 | Weston, Luhec, West Lubec, Machias, Wesley. Castine, Bucksport,

					-	ORE	
ROSTO	N DIS	TRI	CT-	THIED QUARTER.			
Q. Point,	Oct.		31	Newton, U Falls,	4.6	18	19
S. Boston.	Nov.		1	Marblehead,	6.0		21
Boston, Ch. Street,	6.		2	E Boston,	6.6	25	26
Walpole,	+6	6	7	Chelsea Point.	5.6		26
Dedham.	64		8	Cambridge, Ebenezer,	66		27
Boston, Canton Street	6.6	. 13	14	" Harvard St.			2
Roxbury,	44	-	14		Jan.	2	
Dorchester,	14		15	" Richmond St.,	61	2	4
Medford,	61	20	21	Charlestown, 1st Ch.,	4.4		1
Malden Centre.	£ :		21	" 2d Ch.,	4.6		
N. Malden,	4.6	23	29	Waltham,	64	8	1
N. Andover,	7.4		29	Watertown,	6.6	-	1
Salem,	Dec.	4	5	Boston, Russell St.,	4.5		16
Danvers,	+6		5	" Bromfield St.,	6.6		1
Cloucester, S. Paris,	4 .		6	" May St.,	6.6		13
" Harbor,	6 x		7	Lyon, Common,	16	15	11
Newburyport,	44	11	12	" Wood End,	4.6		16
Newbury,	4.		12	Saugus,	46		13
Ipswich,	£ i.		13	Lynn, South Street,	+ 6		18
Topsfield,	6.4		14				

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

	BEEF, PORK	, LARD, &c.		
Mess Beef, per bbl cash price, Navy Mess, bbl., No. 1 do.,		Ohio Mess, Do. Prime, Bost'u Lard, in 5bls lb.,		
Pork, Boston, ex. clear, bbl., Boston Clear, Ohio, ex. clear, Do., clear,	00 00 a 23 00	Ohio do., do. Hams. Boston, lb., Do., Ohio, lb., Tongues, bbl.,	a 11 00 a 11 10 a 11 18 00 a 20 00	5
В	UTTER, CHEE	SE, AND EGGS.		p
Lump, 100 lbs., Tub. best, ton, Shipping, do	15 a 22 7 a 10	Cheese, best, ton, Do. common, to Eggs, 100 doz.,	71-2 a 9 n, 5 a 7 16 a 17	t
Apples, per bbl., Potatoes, bbl., Beets, bbl., Carrots, bbl.,	2 00 a 2 50 1 50 a 2 00 0 00 a 1 25	Onions, per bbl., Pickles, bbl., Peppers, bbl., Mangoes, bbl.,	1 75 a 6 50 a 7 00 8 00 a 9 00 8 00 a 10 00	
	HAY - (Who	lesate Prices.		
Country, 100 lbs., Eastern pressed, to		Straw, 100 lbs.,	60 a 65	1
	HOPS [Who	desale Prices.		ł
lst sort, 1846. lb.,	11 a 12 1 WOOL (W7	2d sort,	0 a 00	h

45 a 50 | Com. to 1-4 blood 45 a 50 | Lambs, super. a | Do 1st quality 40 a 45 | Do. 2d do 32 a 33 | Do. 3d do FLOUR AND GRAIN.

r quotations. Crain—For Corn there has been a good demand, and the market Crain—For Corn there has been a good demand, and the market, as been improved. Considerable sales of yellow flat at 73 a 65c; thite and Western mixed, 71 a 72c; Northern yellow, round, 80c er bushel, cash. Of oats there is a moderate supply, and sales are laking of Northern at 54c, and Eastern at 53c per bushel, cash.—he market closes with a further improvement. Yellow flat is sell-gat 75 a 75c; white and Western mixed, 72 a 74c per bushel, ash. But little Rye in the market; last sales were made at 85c.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Oct. 4. At market, 2600 beef cattle and stores, 22 yokes Working Oxen, 3 Cowes and Calves, 4300 sheep and lambs, and about 2200 swine. Beef Cattle.—Extra, 7-25; 1st quality, 7-00; second do, 5-25; hird do, 4-50 a 5-00.

Store Cattle.—Sales were noticed at 9-00 a 13-00, for yearlings;

Store Cattle.—Sales were noticed at 9 00 a 13 00, for yearlin two year olds, from \$14 to \$19.

Working Oxen.—Sales made at \$70. 76. and 90.

Cones and Catees.—Sales were made at \$15, 22. and 27 to 44.

Sheep.—Old sheep at 18 7 to 3 25. Lambs from 1 75 to 3 00.

Swine.—At wholesale, average lots, 5c; at retail, from 6 to 7.

In this city, 1 th inst., by Rev. T. C. Peirce, Mr. Asa R. Brown, to Lucia C. Blodgett, both of Boston.
13th inst, by Rev. Z. A. Mudge, Mr. James M. Burgess to Miss Jerusha A. Dyer, both of this city. In Danvers, 12th inst., Mr. William F. D. Felt to Miss Thirza A. Pepperell, both of D. In the M. E. Church, Chelsea, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. Wm. G. Reed, of Andover, to Miss Eliza C. Bagnall, daughter of Thomas Bagnall, of C. In Lynn, 8th inst., by Rev. John Clarke, Mr. Charles Cowles to Miss Anne Moulton, both of L. 10th, in the M. E. Church, So th St., by the same, Mr. John W. Cone to Miss Rachel E. Bartlett, both of Lynn. th of Lynn.

In Poland, Me., Aug. 29, by Rev Silas M. Emerson, Mr. Daniel
In Poland, Me., Aug. 29, by Rev Silas M. Emerson, Mr. Daniel
I. True to Miss Mary F. Milliken, both of P. In Minot, Sept. 5,
Ir Sewall B. Campbell to Miss Mary A. Crooker, both of M. In Holliston, Mass., by Rev. J. H. Twombly, Sept. 29, Mr. Amass
orristall, Jr., to Miss Mirlam Johnson, both of H. Oct. 1, Mr. L.
Charles Loomis, of N. Bridgewater, to Miss Esther L. Lincoln, of In Lowell, Oct. 6, by Rev. I. A. Savage, Mr. Josiah J. Cleaves, of Smithfield, Me., to Miss Saloma M. Gray, of Lowell, Mass. Oct. 14, Mr. George Derbyshire to Miss Sarah F. Boardman, both of Lowell.

DIED.

In Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 8, Miss Hannah W. Blackman aged 23 years.

In Minot, Oct. 2, Anna Emeline, only daughter of R. H. Ferd, of the Me. Conf., aged 10 mos.

In Gloucester Town Parish, Oct. 5, Mrs. Tabitha Allen, aged 26.
Her end was peaceful. Oct. 9, Miss Eliza G. Pierce, daughter of Mr. Edward H. Pierce, aged 22 years. Her end was triumphant, through faith in Jesus. A Wilbur Fletcher, youngest child of Albert and Hannah Stratton, aged 3 three years and 5 months. Sept. 4, Francis Asbury, infant son of J. C. and L. C. Lane, aged 5 mos.

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TO YOUNG CLERGYMEN!

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NOTICE.

leaving the cannon, four strong and savage looking knife blades extend some six or eight inches in every direction from the ball.

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Oct. 20.

3t.

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The Courier des Etats Unis says that Louis Philippe had remarked, that "It is now manifest that Lord Palmeston seeks war. He is an evil genius that would set all Europe on fire."

In the trial for smuggling cutlery invoices under value, by the Messrs. Jacobs, of Boston, the jury were unable to agree whether there had been any undervaluation.

It is a singular fact that Gen. Scott entered Mexico on the 16th of September, the day which is celebrated throughout Mexico as the anniversary of its independence.

Notices.

Notices.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. John Taggart. Steuben, Me.
Rev. O. G. Smith, East Sanbornton, N. H.
Rev. Das. Spinney, Craftsbury, Vt.
Rev. B. Morse, E. Bradford, Mass.

DEDICATION.

known and used, as to preclude the necessity of any recommendation of church Music, by L. Mason, being a work in almost universal use, and greatly admired for the beauty, chasteness, and sterling character of its music. Published under the recommendation of the Boston Academy of Music.

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4. THE "BOOK OF CHANTS," consisting of chanting 4. THE "BOOK OF CHANTS," consisting of chanting music, adapted to regular hymns and to selections from the Scriptures, for congregational use. By L. Mason.

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Oct. 13.

3w

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effort. \$1,00. An Swoedthon in elegant binding for presents, is now ready for sale.

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Boston, Oct. 6, 1847.

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gant Series of Readers for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the Educators of Youth. They will be comprised in 4 Books, as follows:

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needed. This is substantially the same work, with a new Introduction. In its external appearance, however, it is very unlike its predecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, and is elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and gilt title, and is a vol. of 180 pages, 18mo.

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aimed to meet the wants of the Scholar in the Scholar from. He has selected and arranged such pieces as he believes are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers, and has rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our Common Schools. This volume will be ready about the 1st of September.

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JUST PUBLISHED, "A simple method of keeping books by double-entry, without the formula or trouble of the Journal, adapted to the most extensive wholesale or the smallest retail business;" by George N. Comer, Accountant, Boston. 2d Edition, (1847,) price 624 cents. Blank

ant, Boston. 2d Edition, (1847,) price 624 cents. Blank Books 30 cents per set. The unprecedented demand for this work is its best rec-Books 30 cents per set.

The unprecedented demand for this work is its best recommendation—upwards of 200 mercantile firms in the city of Boston having adopted the method, in the short space of one year since its first publication. Numerous testimonials of its excellence have been received from Merchants, Clerks, Professors, Teachers, and the Press. Professor Tallock of Williams' College, Mass., says, "I am glad that you have made the subject so simple and so plain. I think it decidedly superior to any other work on the subject." E. B. Whitman, Principal of the Hopkins School, Cambridge, says, "You have been signally successful in making plain to the comprehension of the pupil every difficult principle of the science." John D. Philbrick, facher of the Mayhew School, Boston, says, "It is evidently a "well digested, practical treatise, and such an one as might be expected from an able, practical accountant." Isauc F. Shepard, Teacher of the Otis School, and Editor of the Boston Bee, says, "We believe it to be the best system we ever saw." "It is a concise, accurate, and time saving plan, commending itself to the general use of mercantile men."—Boston Atlas. "The volume should be in the store of every business man."—Boston Courie. "The most concise, common-sense treatise upon double-entry that we have ever seen."—Boston Traveller.

For sale by the Booksellers generally, and at COMER'S INITIATORY COUNTING ROOM, NO. 17 STATE STREET, BOSTON. This establishment is open day and evening for instruction in Writing, Book-keeping, and the other requirements of a Merchant's Clerk, upon a system of actual practice: Students are aided in procuring suitable employment. The NAVIGATION Department is under the immediate clarge of a Professor of Nanical Science in the United States Navy.

TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

A MEDICAL Student can have his tuition and office rent, with the use of a good library, without charge, by performing some slight office service. If any one wishing to study in the city, and to save expense, will address a line to A. B. S., box 1412, Boston, Mass., he shall learn the particulars. Sept. 8. EDWARD HENNESSY.

DEALER IN CHAIRS AND CHAMBER FURNITURE. No 23 BRATTLE STREET, BOSTON; a
few doors from Court street. Painted Chamber Farniture, of
all kinds. A general assortment of Chairs, consisting of Boston Pattern Mahogany Arm Chair, New Style came seat
Office do. Rotary do. do. Common do. do. Extra Strong
common chairs, (suitable for Offices and stores.)
A general assortment of came seat and common chairs, also
Rocking chairs and Stools of all kinds, constantly on band
Wholesale and Retail.

April 28th, 1847. G. W. PRUDEN & SON.

FURNITURE, Feather, and Carpet Ware House, Nos. 48 and 45 Blackstone Street, where may be found a good as CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BUREAUS, CARD TABLES, MATTRASSES, BEDSTEADS, CENTRE do. CARPETING. SOFAS, DISING do. CLOCKS, LOORING GLASSES, COMMON do. CHAIRS, &c. and all other articles usually kept in a Forniture Store, all warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any other establishment in the city.

N. B. Goods leased on the most favorable terms.

G. W. PRUDEN, March 3.

G. W. PRUDEN, JR. BUREAUS.

JOSEPH HOCKEY. WEIGHER AND GAUGER, ALSO, BY APPOINTMENT OF THE CITY AUTHORITIES,

INSPECTOR AND WEIGHER OF BUNDLE HAY. No. 16 (Up Stairs) CITY WHARF, BOSTON.

CLEMENT & WETHERBEE. WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in ready made Cloth-

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in ready made Clothing, 47 Ann St., Boston.

Clement & Wetherbee, having taken the new and splendid store, 47 Ann St., would call the attention of purchasers of ready made Clothing to their large and well selected stock, which they have just manufactured expressly for the New England trade; and having had several years experience in the manufacture of Clothing, we feel that we can offer to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail, articles, both as to style and price, as will give satisfaction. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Boys' Clothing, of all prices. Also, Overhauls, Green Jackets, Striped Shirts, and every article of ready made Clothing, from the finest to the coarsest fabric.

Garments made to order, in the best manner and most fashionable style. The public are invited to call at 47 Ann St., second door south from Blackstone St., Boston.

C. CLEMENT,

Sept. 22.

· CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE.

HOWES & MASON have removed from No. 18 Union street, to No. 41 Merchants' Row, opposite Oak Hall, where they keep constantly on hand HATS of different qualities and styles, such as Beaver, Nutra, Moleskin, and Silk; and are constantly manufacturing all kinds of CAPS, of the latest patterns. Also, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c. hatest patterns. Also, Arman, brellas, &c.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new.

P. S. HOWES,
C. B. MASON.

ALBION CLOTHES WAREHOUSE. MOTLEY & CLAPP, Corner of Trement and Beacon Streets; entrance on Tremont St.

W. M. MOTLEY. GEO. P. CLAPP. CENTLEMEN will find this establishment worthy of their That roughly a second man are standard to the patronage, as every garment furnished by them will be made in the best manner and latest style.

Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns constantly on hand, together with every article appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe.

Paris fashious received monthly.

Sept. 22.

3m.

DR. S. STOCKING.

SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

All operations performed in a careful, skilfal and thorough anner, and warranted. ly. Sept. 15, '47 nanner, and warranted. CARPETS AT RETAIL.

FROM HENRY PETTES & CO'S. STEAM CARPET FACTORY.

NO. 224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. WE are now manufacturing at our Factory in Roxbury, a large quantity of new and beautiful CARPETINGS, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Public Halls, and Churches,—Also, ENTRY, CHAMBER, and STAIR CARPETS. We are prepared to achibit at our store in Boston, more than Two HUNDRED VARIETIES of Styles and Patterns. These are

SALES ROOMS

HUNDRED VARIETIES of Styles and Patterns. These are offered WHOLESALK or RETAIL, at manufacturers' prices.

Purchasers of Carpetings in very large, or small quantities, are respectfully invited to examine this superior stock. We pay no commissions or agents. We buy the wool, spin it, weave it, and sell the finished carpet. These are often made four distinct branches of business, and require four profits to be paid. We ask but one profit upon the whole, and sell alt our splendid stock of carpets at one uniform and low price. Sept. 29.

MENRY PETTES & CO. CHRISTIAN LOVE, OR, CHARITY AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF TRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. WISE. OTRUE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER, by Rev. D. WISE. This is a beautiful gilt, minature volume, written in popular style, and peculiarly adapted to the present wants of the Christian church. The editor of the S. S. Advocate says of it, "Its subject and its style will equally commend themselves to the reader, and NO ONE WILL ARISE FROM ITS PERUSAL, WITHOUT BENEFIT." Published by SHORT & CO., Lowell. 30 cents retail, with the usual discount to wholesale purchasers. June 9

Book and Job Printing. OF EVERY VARIETY, EXECUTED WITH NEAT-NESS AND DESPATCH,

BY ABNER FORBES, (Remaining partner of the late Firm of Ela & Forbes,) at the old stand, 37 Cornhill. BOOKS.

BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, LABELS, NOTICES. CARDS, &c. &c., And Power Press work, of every variety, on the most

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS.

THE subscriber would inform those who purchase books for furnish books at a lower rate than can be purchased at any other place.

THEOLOGICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND MISCELLANE-OUS BOOKS. TO ministers of the Gospel, and those who buy to sell again, from retail prices; and those who buy for their own use, will be famished at nearly wholesate prices.

CHALES WAITE,

June 16. 16. No. 54 Cornhill.

DR. A. B. SNOW

HAS removed to 215 Washington Street, nearly opposite Franklin Street.

Boston, June 9.

Open the carement, and up with the sun; His gallant journey has now begun, Over the hills his chariot is roll Bannered with glory and burnished with gold; Over the hills he comes sublime, Bridegroom of earth, and brother of time

Day has broken, joyous and fair, Fragrant and fresh is the morning air; Beauteous and bright are those orient hues, Balmy and sweet those morning dews; O, there is health, and wealth, and bliss, In dawning nature's motherly kiss !

Lo ! the wondering world awakes, With its rosy tipped mountains and gleaming lakes, With its fields and cities, its deserts and trees, Its calm old cliffs and its sounding seas, In all their gratitude blessing Him Who dwelleth between the cherubia

Break away boldly from sleep's leaden chain, Seek not to forge that fetter again; Rather with vigor and resolute nerve, Up, to bless man and your Master to serve, Thankful and hopeful, and happy to raise The offering of prayer, and the incense of praise.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the Heraid and Journal. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a late meeting of the Sophomore Class of the Wesleyan University, the following resolutions were passed relative to the death of one of its members, Thomas Lincoln Gould, who died in this city, Sept. 23:

We, the members of the Sophomore Class, feeling deeply afflicted at the late decease of our fellow student and classmate, Thomas L. Gould. and desirous of expressing some token of esteenfor his former excellent qualities, and of heartfel sorrow at his sudden departure, unanimously adopt the following resolutions:-

Resolved. That we hereby acknowledge the hand of affliction to have dealt severely with us it thus reaching within the limits of our closely al lied band, and removing from our midst by death one who possessed so many noble characteristics. whose elevated mind, excellent scholarship, generous spirit, and uniform character, constituted for him a passport to the hearts of all with whom he associated.

Resolved, That we tender our liveliest sympathies to the friends of the deceased, in this bereavement, and especially to those to whom he was endeared by still stronger ties of kindred as-

Resolved, That in consideration of this affecting dispensation, we, as a class, wear the usual

badge of mourning thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased, and also, that they be transmitted for publication to the city papers, the Christian Advocate and Journal, and Zion's Herald.

In behalf of the class, NATHL. J. BURTON, Prest. WM. B. SILBER, Sec. Middletown, Conn., Oct. 7.

Miss AMANDA, daughter of Timothy and Mehitable Murch, died in Hampden, Me., in July last, in hope of a "better resurrection." sun went down long before it seemed to have gained the zenith. Sweet be her rest.

M. R. HOPKINS. Hampden, Me., Oct. 5, 1847.

HANNAH E., wife of Rev. C. H. A. Johnson. died in Brownville, Me., Sept. 26, aged about 25 venre Sister Johnson was a worthy member the M. E. Church, for which, and the kingdom o Christ, she gladly sacrificed the world. She let the world in affection, and entered the vineyard of the Lord; smiled at toil, and with her smiles cheered and brightened all around. She was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, and those who knew her best loved her most. She seemed formed to bless the world, in the sphere in which the Lord had placed her. Her labors were short, but they were not measured by the flight of years. She lived as a Christian lives and died as a Christian died. A husband and two dear babes are left to mourn her early de-We feel to say, Why must she die so soon? but we will rather say, Why did she live so long? R. B. CURTIS. Corinth, Oct. 4.

MRS. SUSAN, wife of Robert Myrick, died in Bangor, Me., in July last, quite suddenly, but no until grace had prepared her for the society and joys of the church triumphant, to which she was removed from the M. E. Church in this place Let none complain when the great design of pro-M. R. HOPKINS. bation is accomplished. Hampden, Oct. 5, 1847.

SAMUEL NOBLE died June 23, of the dropsy in the chest, aged 62. Br. Noble led a life of prayer forty-two years. Under the labors of fethodist itinerants, while living in Springfield, be experienced a higher state of grace, and saw the way of God more perfectly. This led him to change his relation. Leaving the Baptist he united with the M. E. Church, of which he was one of the original members. Br. Noble was a good man and a just. He has left a companion and four children to mourn their loss. he left them with hope, having so arranged his temporal and spiritual affairs, that he had nothing to do but go at the bidding of his Lord.
Agawam, Sept. 25.
G. W. GREEN.

Miss HANNAH, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Myrick, died in Hampden, Me., Sept. 2, after a distressing sickness of several weeks. During her sickness, until the last day or two, reason was suspended, but in answer to prayer her aged parents had the privilege of seeing reason resume its seat, her sky clear, her hope full, and her soul strongly attracted heavenward. She passed from the M. E. Church in this place, as another evidence that God employs her in sav-M. R. HOPKINS. Hampden, Me., Oct. 4.

Widow SARAH A. SENTER, daughter of Wil lard and Sally Spalding, died in Hudson, N. H. Sept. 10, aged 28 years. Sister Senter has been a great sufferer, for more than two years, during which time she experienced the additions affliction of parting with her husband. She ex perienced religion about six years since, unde the pastoral labors of Rev. M. A. Howe, but or account of a natural distrustfulness of herself, her religious enjoyment was small, until about four weeks before her death, when Jesus manifested himself conspicuously to her soul. From that time her language was, "All is well," and after taking her leave of the family, her happy spirit took its flight to the paradise of God.

JONATHAN HALL. Hudson, N. H., Oct. 10, 1847.

good member, Sept. 19, to witness the sublimity every opportunity to converse with his brother and share the glory of the heavenly city, for and sister, though much older than himself, on which, during several years, she had diligently religious subjects; and in one instance, as his sister toiled, and in hope of which she so rejoiced that entered the room, overwhelmed with grief, he she often felt there was nothing on earth deserv- asked the cause. On being told it was for him, M. R. HOPKINS. ing her stay. Hampden, Me., Oct. 4.

SARAH NORTON died in East Corinth, Me. Sept, 21, aged about 26 years. Sister Norton early sought the Lord, according to a promise she made her godly mother, on her death-bed, connected herself with the M. E. Church, and left it to join the "goneral assembly" above. She lived highly esteemed, and died much lamented, leaving a husband and a circle of relatives and mother begged him, if he felt Jesus to be with friends, of which she was the centre and soul, to him, and could not speak, to raise his hand. His mourn her early departure. Corinth, Oct. 4.

Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Benjamin and Esther Smith, left the scene of human life, Sept. 27, in full hope of a glorious immortality, aged 24 years. She had shared the privileges of the M. E. Church in this place. The Lord fill these vacancies with sinners converted. Hampden, Me., Oct. 4. M. R. Hopkins.

JOHN YOUNG, after having been assisted by the M. E. Church in this place, for a few years, in the work of salvation, left the active duties and joys of the communion, to enter upon his everlasting reward, Sept. 13, aged 22 years. Hampden, Oct. 4.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A GENTLE HINT.

I was amused the last morning watch that I kept. We were stowing the hammocks in the deck nettings, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobacco in his cheek.

"What have you got there, my good lad-a gum-bile ?-your cheek is much swelled." " No, sir," replied the boy, "there's nothing

at all the matter." "O, there must be; is it a bad tooth, then?-Open your mouth, and let me see." Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth.

and discovered a large roll of tobacco. "I see, I see," said the first lieutenant, " your mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth cleaning. I wish we had a dentist on board, but as we have not, I will operate as well as I can .-Send the armorer up here with his tongs."

When the armorer made his appearance, the boy was made to open his mouth, while the chew of tobacco was extracted with this rough instru-

"There, now," said the first lieutenant. "I'm sure that you must feel better already; you never could have any appetite. Now, captain of the after-guard, bring a piece of old canvas and some sand here, and clean his teeth nicely."

The captain of the after-guard came forward, and putting the boy's head between his knees, scrubbed his teeth well with the sand and canvas

for two or three minutes.
"There, that will do," said the first lieutenant Now, my little fellow, your mouth is nice and clean, and you'll enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten anything, with your mouth in such a nasty state. When it's dirty again, come to me, and I'll be your den-

For the Herald and January

ACCOUNT OF A GOOD LITTLE BOY.

possess a two-fold interest.

with a smile, and his eyes sparkling with joy, he thousand francs to be expended. exclaimed to his mother, "Mother, I have got The first year the twenty friends were two years past, he had been afflicted with the hip desolation, to a magnificent banquet of 2000 disease, rendering him a cripple, frequently in- francs. capable of more than crawling from place to to open his mind his mind on religious subjects, shines, doubtless, as a star of the first magnitude.

too large a place in your paper, we must content ourselves with giving a few illustrative incidents. at 2000 francs! A singular piece of folly, truly. On one occasion he remarked to his mother, that during the night he was seized with severe pain. Why did'nt you call us, Willie?" asked his anxious parents. "O, I knew you were worn out with incessant watchings, and I thought I could not disturb you-so I called on the Lord Jesus, and he sent me immediate relief." This was only one, of many instances, in which he ex-On another occasion, refering to Savior is with me, in and about my bed, and all around me." And on his mother's saying, subse-

her companion, children, her friends, and the M. longer—but I had rather die than grow up and E. Church, of which she was emphatically a be a wicked man." He faithfully embraced "Let her weep not for me," said he, "but rather weep for herself." The time for his departure at last arrived, though he seemed to entertain no idea of immediate danger. At midnight his friends were called up. Seeing himself sur-rounded by them, he asked the cause. "We fear you are dying, Willie," said his mother. To which he replied, "I guess not." But soon he began to realize his danger, and said, " Kiss me, mother," and then calling them individually to him, imprinted on each his dying kiss. His little hand was raised in token of triumph, and he sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. Thus died Wilbur Leech, at the early age of eleven. Let every child, on reading this, remember that they, too, are exposed to death, and by giving their hearts to Christ in early life, become prepared to meet death with Willie's holy triumph. H. V. D. Wilbraham, Oct. 6, 1847.

From the Dublin Warder.

THE CHILD'S INQUIRY.

" Earth is so beautiful, dear mother, I should not like to die. Although they tell me there are More bright, beyond the sky; But, mother, in that distant lan For this home I should pine, For little children have not there

A father kind as mine."

"Jesus, my child, the helpless loves: In Scripture we are told He gathers all his wandering lambs Within one cherished fold; Come, read that book of holy Word; What says the prophet of the Lord? Eve hath not seen, ear hath not known The wonders of God's mighty throne.

" And yet pretty are my flowers, How sweet the linnet's song! And dearer still my own pet lamb-How should I leave it long?

" The flowers of earth, my child, will fade-The petied lamb must die: And singing birds, when winter comes, Far, far from thee will fly; But buds and blossoms round the gate Of Eden ne'er decay,

" And birds of paradise are there With plumage always gay. Read in the book of holy Word, What says the prophet of the Lord ? Eye hath not seen, ear bath not known, The glories of Jehovah's throne."

"But, mother, I'm so happy here With every thing to love-Why should I leave this pretty world. For one so far above ?

" Alas, poor child, when sickness comes And takes away the bloom, And suffering has made thee seek Those far beyond the tomb-Then when thine eyes are dimmed with tears. Thy heart torn with despair, Thou'lt ponder on the sacred page, And find thy comfort there: For in that book of holy Word Well speaks the prophet of the Lord-Eve hath not seen, ear hath not known The splendor of God's shining throne.'

A CURIOUS WILL.

The Courier des Etats Unis gives an account Paris, about twenty years since, and which is yet in course of fulfilment. His greatest pleasure The youthful readers of the Herald have in life had been to gather his numerous friends doubtless read a book entitled "Thirty Years around his table and treat them splendidly, being from Home," by Samuel Leech, as it is to be generous, and a good liver, and he conceived the found in most of our Sabbath School and District notion of perpetuating these social gatherings af-Libraries. To them, the following sketch will ter his death. Abcordingly, by his will he instituted an annual banquet for twenty of his chosen Wilbur Fisk Leach, the youngest son of Sam- friends, appropriating to the purpose the sum of uel Leach, the subject of the above narrative, was born Sept. 7, 1836. At the early age of 6 years, while attending a school in this place, he was led by the pious instructions and holy counsels of his faithful teacher, with several of his mates, to give of conversation as friendship or politeness might his heart to God. The first intimation given of dictate. The feast was to be inviolably the same, this happy change, was on a certain day, when twenty-one plates to be always set, (one for himcoming home from school, his countenance lit up self as perpetual head of the table,) and the two

religion!" On some one's expressing their in- there, but year after year they were removed by credulity, he expressed himself with more firm- death, until in twenty years they were reduced ness, while the big tears flowed down as if to to eight. These partook as customary of the corroborate his statement. "I have not religion." feast, and toasted the memories of their departed said he, and then appealing to a sister who had companions. Last year, however, there were but been a witness to his exercises, added, "Maria, two who solely shared the luxurious but melanhaven't I got religion?" Years passed, and no choly banquet. The two knew each other but further notice was taken of Willie's religion, ex- little, and met yearly at this table. Their posicept that he was found to be more serious, and if tions were very different-one was very rich, possible, (for from a child he was remarkably while misfortune had reduced the other to destitu so,) more conscientious. The skepticism that is tion. The rich and the poor man sat coldly opusually felt in reference to early conversions, not posite to each other, until, warmed by the wines,

only prevented much encouragement from being they had forgotten their different circumstances. given in reference to his exercises, but also On the first of June, this year, the feast again checked Willie in giving more expression to his returned, but the rich man was dead, and the feelings. The Lord, however, who had at this poor and only survivor seated himself at the table early period chosen him as a vessel of grace, had laden with its twenty-one covers and its delicious also devised a way by which that grace should viands. There he sat, the victim of poverty, Willie was an invalid. For subject to all privations, pervaded by a feeling of

Pressed by his wants, he made bold to request place. That disease was destined to carry him that the sum which was applied to this yearly to the grave. About a year ago, Willie began feast for himself, might be appropriated to his daily sustenance. The lawyer showed him the with but little reserve. Since that period he has positive clause of the will, which he was combeen ripening for that kingdom where he now pelled to see executed to the letter. The poor man retired in sadness, thinking how many days It would be interesting to trace this child's expe- he would be obliged to go without a dinner, while rience during this period, but as this would occupy once a year he was compelled to be surfeited with a feast prepared for 21 persons, and valued

FANCY BALLS.

This mode of indulging the propensity for promiscuous dancing, is among the most hurtful and demoralizing. Individuals disguise themselves in pressed his strong faith in prayer. "I have," the costumes of different nations, or of various said he, "the things that I ask for. Why don't historical or fabulous personages, often giving the you pray in faith?—how easy it is to pray in preference to such savage or fantastic garbs as faith."

On another exercise of the pray in preference to such savage or fantastic garbs as require an indecorous exposure of the person. Divine presence. "O, mother," said he, "the Our whole knowledge of these ridiculous and immodest spectacles is derived from the descriptions of "letter writers" in the public prints. quently, "Willie, I have been praying that the But from these descriptions, though written by angels might be commissioned to take care of admirers and lauders of such doings, it is plain you," he replied, "I have Jesus with me, which that fancy balls, as all masquerades have notoriis better than all the angels." Two weeks before ously done, must administer to corruption and his death, he was visited by his pastor, and though vice. Various arts are used to help out these in a state of extreme weakness, he seemed de- gross exhibitions. Besides the usual set of acting in a state of extreme weakness, he seemed delighted with an opportunity of conversing on divine things. Among other things, he was asked "whether he was afraid to die?" "No," said he, "for Jesus is with me." "Suppose, Willie, you were permitted to chose between life and death—what choice would you make?" "If," said he, in reply, "I was sure of being always in or endowing of colleges, or other tokens of

Mrs. Cyrene, wife of Lendall Myrick, left the state I now am, I should rather live a little spirited regard to the public good, can atone for in 1165, interrupted the silence of the gloomy t the injury thus done to sound morals and youthful purity. Another expedient is, to charge a high price for the admission of gentlemen and ladies who retain enough of self-respect to go decently dressed; while such as are willing to display their lack of brains and abundance of brass, by fantastic apparel, and by the exposure of much of that natural texture which Coleridge calls their "birth-day suit," are admitted on the cheapest terms. It is strange, that the public sentiment of New England, far as it now is from being "outrageously virtuous," has not rebuked and prohibited a custom, which, if it become general among us, must rapidly degrade us to Paris ian looseness, and Italian debauchery .- Christian Observatory.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

The following story we heard a short time since from a young lady in humble life-an emigrant from Ireland "The steerage of our ship was crowded with

long at sea, a malignant disease broke out among the children on board. One after another sick ened and died, and each was, in its turn, wrapped in its narrow shroud and committed to the deep, with no requiem but the bursting sigh of a fond mother, and no obsequies but the tears of fathers and brothers, and pitying strangers. As they sullenly plunged into the sea, and the blue waves rolled over them, I clasped my own babe more strongly to my bosom, and prayed that Heaven might spare my only child. But this was not to be. It sickened, and day after day I saw that its life was ebbing, and the work of death begun .-On Friday night it died, and to avoid the necess ity of seeing what was once so beautiful and still so dear, given to gorge the monsters of the deep, I concealed its death from all around me. To full suspicion. I gave evasive answers to those who inquired after it, and folded it in my arms and sang to it, as if my babe was only sleeping for an hour, when the cold, long sleep of death was on it. A weary day and night had passed away, and the Sabbath came. Like others, wore my neatest dress, and put on a smiling face -but no! it was a heavy task, for I felt my heart was breaking. On Monday, the death of the child could no longer be concealed, but, from regard to my feelings, the captain had it enclosed in a rude coffin, and promised to keep it two days for burial, if in that time we should make land The coffin was placed in the boat which floated at the ship's stern, and through the long hours of night I watched it-a dark speck on the waves, which might shut it from my sight for ever. I was then I thought of my dear cottage home and my native land, and of the kind friends I had left behind me, and longed to mingle my tears with theirs. By night I watched the coffin of my babe, and by day looked for the land-raising my heart in prayer to Him who holds the winds in his hand, that they might waft us swiftly onward .-On the third morning, just as the sun had risen, the fog lifted and showed us the green shores of New Brunswick. The ship was laid to, and then the captain went on shore with them. I was not permitted to go, but from the deck of the vessel, could see them as they dug the grave, under the thick shade of the forest trees, on the edge of a sweet glade, which sloped down to the waterand in my heart I blessed them, and prayed that God would reward their kindness to the living and dead. When they returned on board, the captain came to me and said-" My good woman, the place where your son is buried, is Greenville, on the coast of New Brunswick. I will write it on a piece of paper, that you may know where his I thanked him for his care, and told him the record was already written on my heart, and would remain there till my blessed boy and I should meet in a brighter and happier world."-Boston paper.

THE DIGNITY OF VIRTUE.

The most excellent and honorable character which can adorn a man and a Christian, is acquired by resisting the torrent of vice, and adhering to the cause of God and virtue, against a corrupted multitude. It will be found to hold, in general, that all those who, in any of the great lines of life, have distinguished themselves for thinking profoundly, and acting nobly, have despised popular prejudices, and departed, in several things, from the common ways of the world. On no occasion is this more requisite for true honor, than where religion and morality are concerned. In times of prevailing licentiousness, to maintain unblemished virtue and uncorrupted integrity, in a public or a private cause; to stand firm by that which is fair and just, amidst discouragements and opposition, despising groundless censure and reproach, disdaining all compliance with public manners, when they are vicious and unlawful, and never ashamed of the punctual discharge of every duty towards God and man-that is what shows true greatness of spirit, and will force approbation even from the degenerate multitude themselves. "This is the man," (their conscience will oblige them to acknowledge,) " whom we are unable to bend to mean condescensions. We see it is vain either to flatter or to threaten him; he rests on a principle within, which we cannot shake. To this man we may, on any occasion, safely commit our cause. He is incapable of betraying his trust, or deserting his friend, or denying his

THE CROWNED SKELETON.

Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, derives its name from the tomb of Charlemagne. He gave in-structions that when he died he should be buried in a royal position; not prostrate as slumbering dust, but seated in the attitude of a ruling monarch. He had the mausoleum erected over the sepulchre of our Savior at Jerusalem. In a tomb within this chapel he was placed upon a throne. The Gospels, which I supposed he had often read whilst he was living, he would appear determined to study thoroughly after he was dead. He directed they should be laid upon his knees before him; by his side was his sword; upon his head was an imperial crown, and a royal mantle covered his lifeless shoulders.

Thus was his body placed, and thus did his body remain, for about one hundred and eighty years.

One of his successors resolved he would see how Charlemange looked, and what had become of the riches that adorned his tomb. Nearly thousand years after Christ, the tomb was opened by the Emperor Otho. The skeleton form of the body was found there, dissolved and dismembered. the various ornaments I speak of were all there too; but the frame had sunk into fragments, the bones had fallen disjointed and asunder; and there remained nothing but the ghastly skull wearing its crown still !- and nothing to signify royalty, but this vain pageant of death in its most hideou

The various relics were taken up, and are no preserved at Vienna; and they have often since been employed in the coronation of the Emperors of Germany, in order to signify their greatness and their being successors to Charlemagne.-Dr. Massie's Summer Ramble.

How striking a comment does the forty-ninth Psalm afford to this strange history! What became of the monarch's body? It was again entombed, though spoiled, till Frederic Barbarossa.

palace. He removed the royal remains into a splendid receptacle he had prepared, and placed the marble throne in the church, where it is now exhibited to strangers. But the body itself is nowhere to be found ! its last resting place is empty -the limbs are dispersed in the form of relics. The skull and one arm-bone are preserved as sacred relics in the Cathedral. But though scattered be his limbs, Charlemagne shall yet hear the voice of the King of kings, and stand uncrowned in His presence who wears the crown of the Universe. - Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.

NEW THEATRE IN NEW YORK.

The "Broadway Theatre," just opened in our city, is praised by our theatre-going cotemporaries as unrivalled in the elegance and richness of its furniture, the good taste of its decorations, and in the general excellence of its provisions for the ease and comfort of its visitors. We presume these praises are deserved. On the other hand passengers of all ages, and before we had been we do not learn from any quarter, that the quality of its performers and performances is better than the public had already been accustomed to, but rather the reverse. It strikes us as not worthy that, while very great improvements has been made in almost every other department of human effort, and while in all that is material and external improvement has been made in this, it is very generally conceded by play-goers that the drama of our day is far beneath the standard of the age of Siddons, of Garrick, of Racine, or of Shakspeare, and it surely is a far less potential element of social instruction and enjoyment than it has been. Why so?

To our minds it is clear that the drama has fallen behind the times. Once, the noblest ideas, the most daring hopos, of those whose thoughts of to-day is the inspiration of the millions to-morrow, found utterance on the stage. Grave men went and listened, expecting to be nerved for some deed of heroic daring, and were not disappointed The theatre was in its way a school, to which statesmen, orators, poets, teachers, resorted, and came away satisfied. It is quite otherwise now. In an age earnestly striving to vanquish the ruinous seductions of intoxicating beverages, the theatre rarely speaks of temperance save to libel and caricature its votaries, and keeps two or three grog-shops within its walls (saying nothing of those which spring up all around it, like mush rooms after a shower,) dealing out the seductive, deadly poison to thousands of giddy, heedless youth, whom it thus starts on the road to ruin. When the woful ravages of licentiousness are a length beginning to attract general attention, and men's minds are opening to seek earnestly the means of resisting and bearing back the desola ting flood, the theatre proffers to lewdness the convenience of an exchange-a tair-a market. where the most degraded and shameless of lost women resort in quest of "the young men void of understanding," on whom to visit some portion of the retribution of their own irreparable debasement. The theatre is the ready and constant resort of simple youth from the country in quest of lewd women, and there are doubtless first formed thousands of intimacies annually, whereof the fruits are deprayation, shame, disease, and early death. We hear with sorrow, rather than surprise, that abridged facilities for this horrible traffic, are provided and afforded in the new Broadway theatre. A portion of the third tier, we understand, is set apart for abandoned females; and though, for quiet and decency's sake, the interminglings and indecencies which often occur at theatres are here forbidden, it is not the less true that the attendance of this class is obviously invited in order to draw after it another and more numerous. Ought such things to be sheltered by silence on the part of the press?-N. Y. Tribune.

In Boston, the city government have granted licences to theatres, on the condition that the means of licentiousness and drunkenness shall not be found within their walls; this requisition! of the law, has, we presume, been obeyed. But profanity, indelicacy, and vulgarity, run riot in some of them, and in others is with difficulty restrained. The refinements of domestic life, and the social circle, are constantly outraged in these schools of good morals."

A STRIKING IDEA.

In the address recently delivered by Chief Justice Bronson, to the graduating class at the Alpany Female Academy-an address, let me add, replete with vigorous thought and beauty of expression-this sentence occurs : - " Notwithstanding the high terms in which I have felt jus tified in speaking of your scientific acquirements you must not for a moment suppose that your education is finished. It is a little more than well begun. Hitherto you have, for the most part, been learning how to learn. Having mastered that difficult art, you have acquired a key which will unlock all the treasures of science." Here is pregnate matter for those who, having accomolich d the customary course of school or proessional education necessary to enable them to start in life, sit down in the shade of their diplomas, satisfied with their acquirements, and spend the rest of their lives in idleness. I have known many persons to take the key for the cusket it was designed to open.-Saratoga Republican.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

These interesting persons, who were exhibited as a curiosity, several years since, in various parts of the country, finally settled down in the State of North Carolina. A correspondent of the Biblical Recorder, published at Raleigh, gives an account of a visit to their home. I called to see the Siamese Twins, Chang and

Eng, residing about 41 miles from Mount Airy, on a valuable farm which they have lately purchased and removed to from the county of Wilkes. To my great disappointment they were not at home, being absent on a visit to their plantation in Wilkes. The wife of one of them was at home, and four of their children, all of whom favor them very much in appearance. They have each of them healthy looking children about the same ages. In addition to their given names they have assumed the name of Banker, in honor of their banker of that name in the city of New York. The Mrs. Banker whom we found at home appeared to be a good looking, intelligent woman, with a free and open countenance, apparently about 24 years of age. There appeared to be a number of servants about the premises, of different ages and sexes. Their house is but small, but they are making arrangements to build a new and commodious one. The wife of one of them, and two of their children, were at their place in Wilkes. I learned they live alternately between each place, and will so continue until they build a new house or sell their plantation in Wilkes, which they design to do. They take much pleasure in farming, have a fine crop, and are quite plain and economical in their dress and manner of living, are fond of hunting, and with their wives and little ones, apparently quite happy and contented.

Their wives are said to be members of the Baptist church, of respectable parents, and the twins occasionally go to church with them. They are punctual in attending the elections, and vote the Whig ticket. I learn, also, that in addition to their property in North Carolina, they have an

invested fund in New York. As they are fond of farming, it were much better that they were situated where they had facilities of getting their productions to market. I suppose, however, the inducements of the chase makes them prefer their residence near the mountains.

EMANCIPATION.

The world is waking up. Turkey has taken the first step towards the abolition of slavery. The Sultan has abolished the slave trade, and closed the slave markets at Constantinople. The Pachas of Egypt, and of Tripoli, it is believed, will soon follow this example. Already has the Bey of Tunis acted. This general emancipa-

tion will destroy the slave traffic in North Africa, Wallachia, too, is free! The emancipation of the Bohemians belonging to the clergy, public officers, and state, has been directed by the Wallachian Diet! This sets free fourteen thousand families, and sixty thousand slaves. There are yet twelve hundred families and forty-eight thousand slaves held by private persons. But a small tax has been levied on the emancipated to redeem these bond. All, then, are free! Prince Bibesco urged forward this universal emancina-

And Uraguay, in South America, has declared against all involuntary servitude. It is a great move. The other republics cannot resist the example. They will follow it.

Nor can despotism withstand the world-wide movement. Russia feels it. Prince Woronzoff. Count Protasof, M. Kologrivoff, have set free their bond. M. Rummin gave liberty to eight thousand serfs of both sexes, whom he owned He is one of the wealthiest men in Russia .-These serfs gathered around him; and with them gathered twenty thousand of the citizens of Niji and Riazan, to give thanks for this deed of he manity. He was called Liberator! Father!

It is said that the Czar favors this action. If his nod is given for freedom, serfdom will fall quickly in Russia.-Louisville Examiner.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

We are glad to see a long article in the New York Sun, advocating the organization of a Congress of Nations. The Sun says :-

We have already suggested a Congress of Nations, to equalize coins, weights, and measures. throughout the world. A grander and nobler movement we now propose, to wit, a Congress of Nations to establish universal laws for trade and intercourse between all civilized nations-to unite kingdoms, empires, and republics, upon a mutual basis for protection and defence, and regulate all international affairs by reference and amicable adjustment. It is idle, in the nineteenth century, with our recognition of Christian principles, and the brotherhood of man, for warriors and statesmen to contend for the necessity of a code of blood to sustain national interests, defend national rights, or settle national differences. The laws teat govern nations are but an enlargement of those regulating individuals and societies, and appeals made to force and blood by nations, are as useless and wrong as those of individuals. The magnitude of injustice or crime may obscure its atrocity, custom may sanctify it, for we have consciences formed by custom and education-but the acts of government in the eye of equity and right, in the measure of common sense, are but those of individuals in their aggregate. As a human, civilized, and especially Christianized being, man submits to society, is governed by higher laws than personal and perhaps perverted will, and except in violation of his compact, cannot assert his rights or redress his grievances, without reference to society. Why, then, cannot nations which are the offspring of societies, be governed by laws of equity, instead of blood? Why, under a law of nations regulated by the Congress we propose, cannot every state receive that protection and defence, which the village or section a constitution based upon justice and right-one to which nations can appeal when aggrieved, with confidence-one that shall have no quibbles to delight ambitious statesmen and tyrants, which can measure the difference of nations as easily as our statutes measure those of neighboring farmers. Let such a Congress meet and determine on a universal system of commercial, social, and political intercourse, and pledge the nations represented to abide by that system, and war is at an end.

We know well the answer that will be made by some to such reasonings-that the scheme impracticable. Grant it. It is impracticable the present time, just as all new things are in practicable. The nations of the earth at the present period are not favorable to such a scheme, and therefore it is at present impracticable in on sense. But it is not impracticable in a higher sense, in the nature of things. A Congress con posed of deputies from all civilized states, with a few simple, limited powers, which should define clearly that present very uncertain thing, the Law of Nations, and act as a high Court of Appeals in the settlement of national disputes, is sure not impracticable, if men should will to creat it, whatever may be said of the more complet plan sketched in the extract we have quoted from

And in order that it may become at some future day practicable, it is well to draw the attention of the people to such a scheme, and show them how war could thus be averted, without the slightes taint of dishonor; and how the ties that unite mat to man, and nation to nation, could be strength ened, by an institution which should be a livie and blessed embodiment of the great idea of the unity of the human race of the brotherhood of

THINK .-- Some people never think -- fools that they are. Thought is the noblest exercise of the mind. Without thought man is a cipher. man has an opinion of his own without the He merely retails the words of others. you hear a person contradicting another, and declaring his words false, you may generally set him down as one who never thinks.

TERM OF THE HEKALD AND JOURNAL.

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Vol. XVIII

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REV. SAM This beloved l Sept. 6, in the born in London was brought to th remission of sins, Jones, a local pre living in Gilman

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